Springfield, Missouri

The Outlook

March 26, 1924

The New Secretary of the Navy

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has made his first Cabinet appointment—that of Curtis Dwight Wilbur to be Secretary of the Navy in the place of Edwin Denby. Predicting a man's official success from his past conduct is always a hazardous thing. It may be particularly so in this season of disaster and distrust. But, unless the old verities have themselves become warped in the heat of this dissolution of things the Nation has so long held by, Calvin Coolidge has done a good thing in calling this man to sit by him in council.

Secretary Wilbur is trained in the logical processes of legal reasoning. He comes directly from the woolsack of a court of last resort, where men lean to weigh finalities rather than temporary and apparent rights and wrongs. He is of simple habits. The pretenses too common in our modern mode of life have hardly touched him. He has never been a politician. He has, so far as can be judged, no involvements with any factions or with any of the operations that imperil, not alone parties and officials, but the Government. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and has presumably more knowledge, therefore, than any recent occupant of the office of naval operation and maintenance.

That last, while it constitutes an equipment much to be desired in a Secretary of the Navy, is likely to be of less importance just now than the apparent right-heartedness and right-headedness of the man. For it is as a pillar of the Administration, an adviser to the President, rather than as a technical administrator of warships and the like, that Secretary Wilbur's usefulness to the country is likely to count for most.

P. & A. Photos

Curtis D. Wilbur, the newly appointed Secretary of the Navy

Pot and Kettle

NEW depths of gossip, insinuation, charge and countercharge have characterized the beginning of the investigation of Attorney-General Daugherty. The testimony of Roxie Stinson, former wife of Jess W. Smith, a close friend of Mr. Daugherty's, who committed suicide in Mr. Daugherty's apartment, was replete with hearsay and statements inadmissible at any judicial proceeding. Gaston Means, employed by the German Government during the early years of the war, for a while a special agent of the United States Government, and now under two indictments, was called before the Senate Investigating Committee as a witness. In the testimony there were allegations of huge bribes to allow prize-fight films to be exhibited in many States contrary to law, and even of liquor violations. Roxie Stinson endeavored to show a dishonest co-operation between her former husband and the Attorney-General.

Mr. Daugherty has denied in public statements any dishonorable participation with Jess Smith or with any one else. He has asserted that persons acting ostensibly for Roxie Stinson demanded for her a consideration by which her "silence could be purchased." He has characterized the whole affair as a blackmailing performance.

Meanwhile the oil investigation has continued to very little purpose. Attempts to involve Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in the oil scandal have brought only discredit upon those who have made them. The only fact brought out was that Mr. Roosevelt's wife, some time before the leases were approved, sold her Sinclair oil stock at a loss. Mr. Roosevelt has pronounced the implications made by Representative Stevenson, of South Carolina, in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives as "deliberately false," and declared that he himself gave up all business at the time of the war. An attempt to connect the name of Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, with one of the affairs in which Mr. Daugherty was alleged to be involved has been met by Mr. Hughes's explicit denial.

Concerning the unfitness of Mr. Daugherty for his present position there has been for some time, it seems to us, little room for doubt; but no man, however unfit for office, should be submitted to the kind of attack that has been directed against him. If there were any basis for the charges that have been made, Congress ought to have acted in an orderly fashion by means of impeachment proceedings. The course of the Senate has been such as to bury the truth in a mass of rumor and scandalmongering.

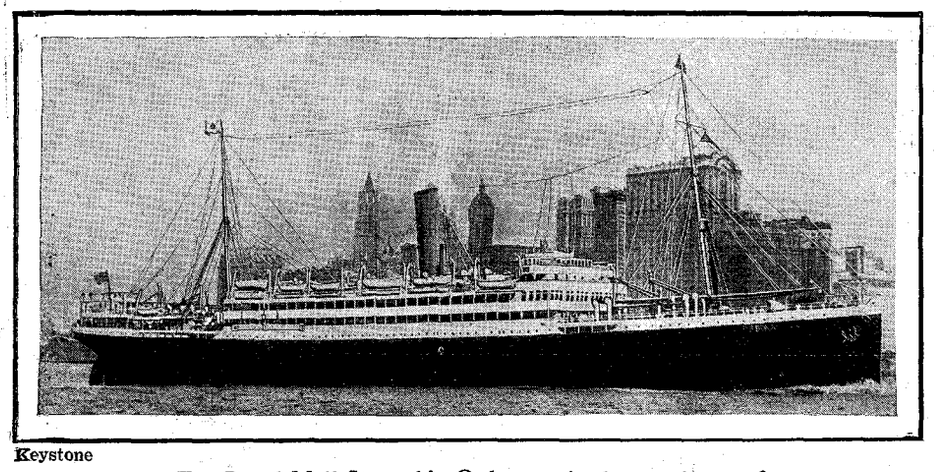
As to the oil investigation, the only matter of importance has been the suits of the Government to annul the leases in the Naval Oil Reserves in California and Wyoming. As Mr. Frost points out in his article in this issue, injunctions to prevent the getting of oil from those reserves may result in actual loss to the Navy, while private owners who are in a position to drain the oil and gas from under the reserves through wells outside the reserves can, as he puts it, "drill as they please."

Altogether the proceedings at Washington have brought as much discredit upon Congress as upon any branch of the Government. The Nation is sick and tired of Congressional snooping.

Bonus by Insurance

FOR the first time this session, practically, the lower house of Congress reached a prompt agreement to place a bill on its passage. It was the soldier bonus or Adjusted Compensation Bill. Representative Longworth secured unanimous consent to take the bill up, and Speaker Gillett announced that he would suspend the rules and, with only one day for debate, allow the bill to meet its fate,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Keystone

The Royal Mail Steamship Orduna, seized on a charge of being a liquor carrier

whether of passage or defeat. Under this procedure a two-thirds majority is required.

The bill receiving this unusual consideration—unusual for this Congress—was drawn by Representative Bacharach, of New Jersey, and reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee. It differs materially from the bill passed by the last Congress and vetoed by President Harding. Cash payment is provided only for veterans entitled to receive less than $50. In the main, it is a paid-up insurance bonus.

Chairman Green, of the House Ways and Means Committee, is authority for the statement that the cost of the bonus can be met from current revenues without additional taxes. Chairman Madden, of the Appropriations Committee, made a similar statement. After the first year or two, he said, discontinuance of vocational training will release appropriations sufficient to meet compensation payments.

Estimates place the total cost of the measure at $2,119,000,000, distributed over a period of twenty years, a little more than $100,000,000 a year. This is decidedly less than would have been the cost of the bill passed by the last Congress.

If the Bacharach Bill becomes a law, it will be a Republican victory so far as Congress is concerned. Republicans drafted it, put it through committee, and brought it to the point of a vote in the House without the aid of Democrats or insurgents and over the protest of Representative Garrett, the Democratic leader. Mr. Garrett's objection, however, was not to the passage of a bonus law, or even to the Bacharach Bill, but to putting the bill on its passage under a suspension of the rules, which precludes amendments from the floor.

Republicans, on the other hand, will be far from united in the actual vote on the bill. Even if it is passed by both houses, it may never become a law. President Coolidge, indeed the Administration generally, has been always regarded as strongly opposed to bonus legislation. It has been taken for granted that the President would veto any bonus bill that might be presented to him.

Bonus advocates confidently claim enough votes to pass the bill over the President's veto in the House. The claim is made also—but with much less confidence—that it can be passed in the Senate despite the veto.

This bonus plan will not appeal to those ex-service men who have counted on obtaining an immediate cash award. At the same time, it will, if adopted, tend to increase the waste of public money; for undoubtedly a considerable part of the appropriations will go to moneylenders, who will advance cash, taking the insurance certificates as security.

It is difficult to tell in these days what part of Congressional activity is straightaway legislative effort and what part is jockeying for political advantage. It has been common talk for a long while that Congressmen are afraid to antagonize the veterans' organizations advocating the bonus. It may be possible that Congressmen of both parties who do not really think that the bonus will serve the best interests of the country are giving it support in one way or another. The roll-call on the Bonus Bill, if a record vote is ever taken, will make interesting reading.

A Three Million Dollar Rum Runner

On March 13 District Attorney William Hayward, of New York, under orders of Secretary Mellon, confiscated the Royal Mail liner Orduna on a charge of violating the customs laws, the Federal Narcotic Act, and the Volstead Law. Drugs and liquor to the value of $10,000 were seized, it was reported, and a number of the crew arrested.

Two petty officers confessed their share in the matter. The Government's claim for forfeiture under the Volstead Act rests on proving there was a connection between the sale of the liquor and the higher officers. At this writing nothing has appeared to implicate the captain, who stated that with a crew of 300 men it was impossible to have an oversight that would entirely prevent some smuggling from a port like Hamburg. Not only so, but he said that smuggling is a world-wide feature of present conditions, and unavoidably so.

According to report, it was felt in England that the matter concerned the men directly involved rather than the ship, and the ship itself left for Europe on March 16, under a million-dollar bond guaranteeing her return pending the disposition of the suit against her.

It is not felt that the final ratification of the rum-running treaty will be in the least affected. Meanwhile it is likely that some time will elapse before the case can be tried. If the captain is not involved, or the high officers, there will be no good claim against the vessel. And even should the captain be connected with the case, and the ship confiscated, it would be too clearly a matter of law-breaking to cause any international complication.

General Butler's Good Start

Brigadier-General Smedley D. Butler in January electrified, not only Philadelphia, but the rest of the Nation as well, when he suddenly applied the smashing methods of the Marines to the cleaning up of Philadelphia. The interest in his campaign has been almost universal, and the success that seemed to attend it stimulated other police heads to make similar campaigns.

Now of course there have arisen the usual criticisms and gloomy predictions. "It will not accomplish anything," said some. "It will not last," said others; and "The politicians will sure 'get' Smedley Butler before he gets very far," was the conclusion of many, based on very long experience. Well, it has lasted up to the present time, and is still going strong. And the politicians did try to 'get' Butler, and an aroused populace came overwhelmingly to his support, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The people know it

(Antony and Cleopatra, Act III, Scene 6)

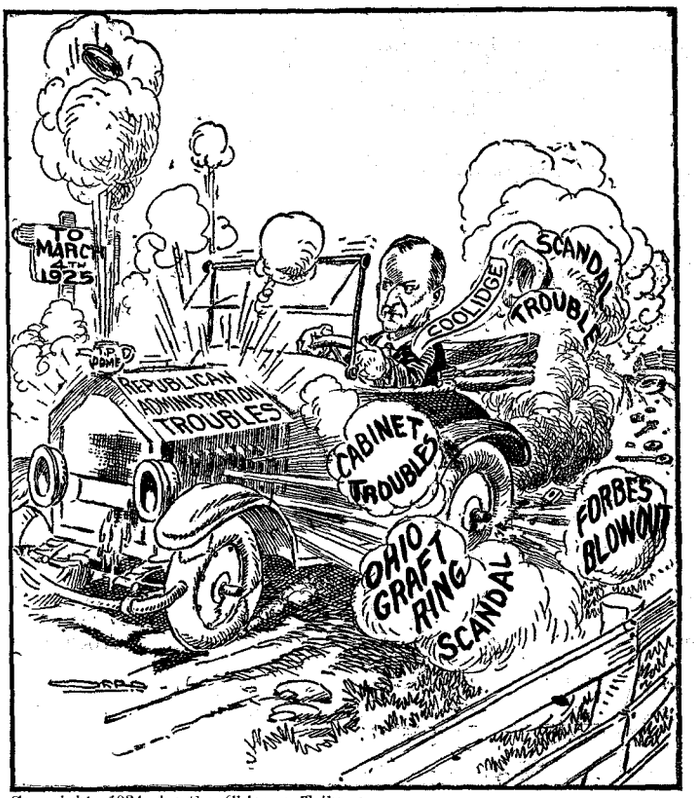
Darling in the New York Tribune

Copyright, 1924, New York Tribune, Inc.

Wonder when he'll notice it

From Lydia Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

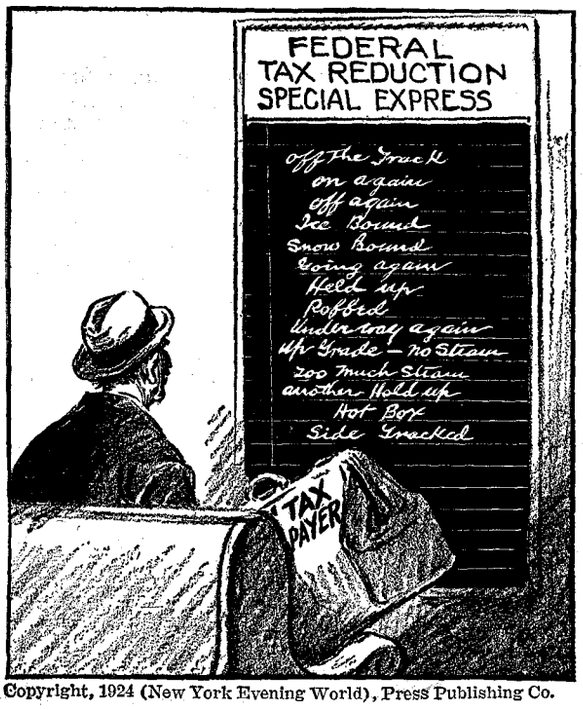


Copyright, 1924, by the Chicago Tribune

The second hand car

From Allen Wittkopf, Oconto, Wis.

Cassel in the New York Evening World



Copyright, 1924 (New York Evening World), Press Publishing Co.

In the waiting room

From Marguerite Rockwell, Baltimore, Md.

Ireland in the Columbus Evening Dispatch

NO THANKS — I THINK I'VE GOT ENOUGH TO KEEP ME BUSY RIGHT HERE AT HOME!
ARENT YOU COMING OVER TO HELP US CLEAN UP?
DOPE
OUR OWN FAMILY WASH
BOOTLEG
VETERANS BUREAU
OIL

Our own yard is enough to worry about

From Mrs. C. C. McAllister, Columbus, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the support of Mayor Kendrick, who has backed him to the limit.

Let us see what has been accomplished to date. This can be done best by means of comparisons. A fair comparison would be between the police records of February, 1923, and those of 1924. Here are the most striking:

	1923	1924
Number of arrests	7,000	8,740
Robberies	240	258
Larcenies	602	538
Value of property stolen	$158,627	$124,027
Value of property recovered	$34,068	$39,356
Automobiles stolen	275	131
Valuation	$473,043	$155,225
Thieves arrested	291	378
Disorderly houses closed	32	82
Disorderly houses removed	3	32
Speakeasies closed	11	158
Speakeasies removed	1	42
Gambling-houses closed	15	28
Gambling-houses removed	5	12

This is a very creditable record. One interesting comment should be made. You may note that there were 18 more robberies this year than last, but that the amount taken was nearly $34,000 less. This signifies that the thieves have been driven into the smaller kinds of thieving and into the outskirts. In fact, since this campaign began there has been no major hold-up in Philadelphia.

As every one expected, the General worked against heavy opposition. A majority of ward magistrates released large numbers of the prisoners brought before them. This had been provided for, and the men were promptly re-arrested on warrants issued by the Mayor or by several friendly magistrates who established their courts in the City Hall where they could sit on any case. There were semi-suppressed murmurs and threats, and, finally, a week or two ago there developed almost a head-on collision between the General and the most powerful machine politician in Philadelphia. It was whispered around that Butler was good for about a week more.

Then came an extraordinary demonstration. It had been wondered how many citizens would really get behind the Mayor and his Department of Public Safety when it came to a show-down. Within a few days the Mayor received indorsements, personal and on the part of groups and organizations, signed in all by over 150,000 names. Churches by the dozen passed resolutions supporting the Mayor and his policies. The result has been a sudden ending to all open opposition on the part of machine politicians and an overwhelming determination on the part of the populace to give the Mayor and General Butler all the support they may need.

Ludendorff at the Bar

ONLY Gilbert and Sullivan could do justice to the highly entertaining trial of von Ludendorff, Hitler, and their associates for high treason. This all came about because of the complete failure of the wholly preposterous *Putsch* of last November.

When Ludendorff went to the stand, no doubt there were some who, even at this late day, waited with baited breath

Keystone

General von Ludendorff, tried for treason in Bavaria

for the great words that would awake Germany to a desire for her former glory. All that happened, at first, was hours and hours of talk. Ludendorff read at length from voluminous notes. It was not a defense; it was a political speech, attacking the Jews, who were not to be allowed to dominate Germany, attacking the Catholics, and, of course, the Marxians and Communists. In other words, he attacked about four-fifths of the German nation. He neglected the main contention—whether in November he had tried to overthrow the Government by force of arms—and, according to "Vorwärts," succeeded only in proving how totally lacking he was in political judgment. His whole performance helped to discredit his friends, the extreme Nationalists, and considerably strengthened German Republicanism. It was too obvious upon what complete incapacity the nation had depended a few years ago.

After Ludendorff had talked interminably, and after Hitler, again according to "Vorwärts," had proved that he too had "genius for talking only," and after several days went thus wearily by, the unexpected episode took place which lifted the affair to the truly comic level.

A lawyer for the defense accused the prosecutor of being afraid to arrest and bring to trial von Kahr, the Reichswehr commander, and other influential former associates of Ludendorff. Up arose the prosecutor, vowed he would no longer conduct a case which brought him such insult, turned it over to the assistant prosecutor, and went grandly out, slamming the door behind him. And the assistant, with much more calm, but equal promptness, announced that he could not possibly continue the case without preparation, and he too bowed himself out.

The trial paused for a day or two, while the assistant prosecutor regained his composure. Then up went the curtain on the assistant prosecutor's *tour de force*. He had actually added von Kahr, von Lossow, and Colonel Seisser to the troupe, the Colonel being head of the Munich police.

Ludendorff and Hitler were overjoyed. They had finally involved the diabolical three who had spoiled the *Putsch* by insisting that Prince Rupprecht should be made Emperor of Germany, when any one in his senses would know that only the Hohenzollerns were of really imperial caliber.

There was a terrifying scene. First a duel between the haughty but by no means tongue-tied von Kahr and Hitler, late leader of the "beer revolution." By sheer lung power Hitler won. There were unkind epithets. There were strutings, and the amazing sight of a thoroughly disgusted prisoner getting up and walking right out of the court—with not a soul, from magistrate to police, daring to say him nay!

The Republicans declare it to be one of the most scandalous trials they ever heard of. With 300 witnesses still to be heard, and that particular court ceasing to exist on April 1, it looks as if Herren von Ludendorff and Hitler need not worry themselves unduly concerning any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

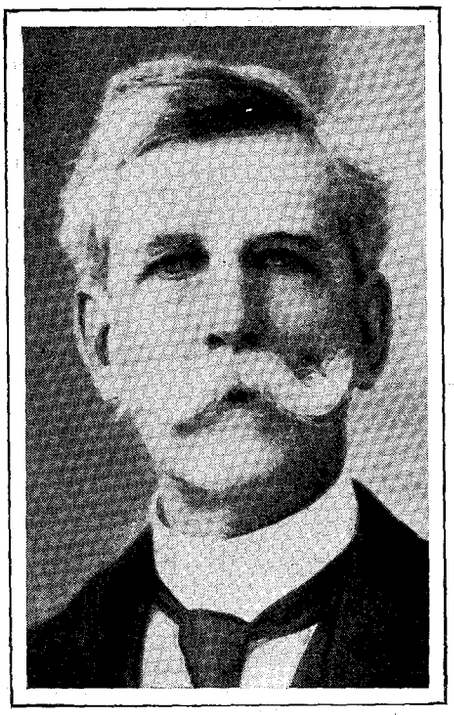
immediate events in their trial for high treason.

The Morgan Loan

PREMIER POINCARÉ'S policy for sustaining the credit of France has been upheld, not only by his own Government, but by the investing public. Following a favorable vote by the Chamber of Deputies, the French Senate voted its confidence in the Prime Minister and virtually assured the carrying out of his plan for an increase in taxes and for making laws concerning fiscal and economic policies by decree. Almost simultaneously a loan to France of $100,000,000 through J. P. Morgan & Co. was oversubscribed by American banks. In a few hours the price of the franc rose rapidly. Of course there was never any basis for expecting French currency to go the way of the German, but there was evidence of a deliberate attempt on the part of some interests to depress the franc for political purposes. This attempt has been thwarted. The Morgan loan is a fine example of the use of financial resources in the interest of justice as well as of common sense.

The Roosevelt Medals

THIS is the second year that the Roosevelt Memorial Association has awarded medals for distinguished public service in various fields. This year the medals were awarded for distinguished service in the administration of public office, distinguished service in the development of the public law, and distinguished service in the leadership of youth and the development of American character. Elihu Root, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Charles William Eliot were designated by the Association to receive these three medals.



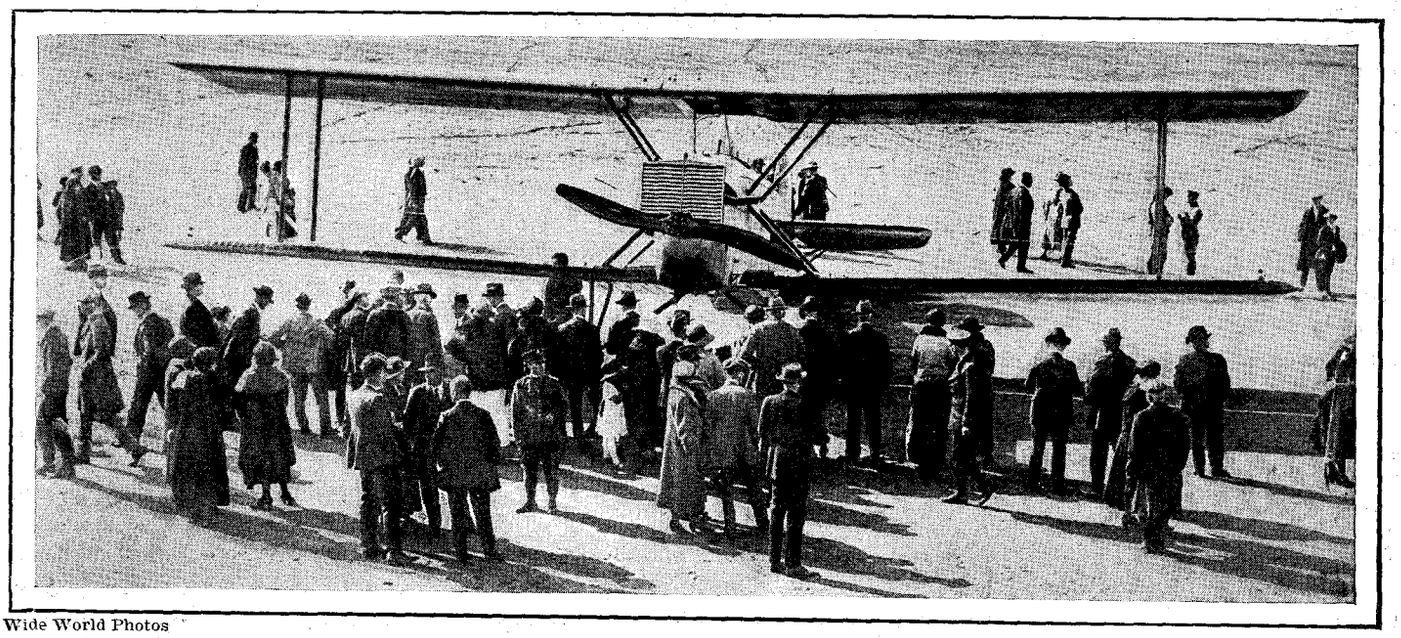
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association for distinguished service in the development of public law

The awards to Dr. Eliot and to Justice Holmes were certainly happily conceived. Announcement of the award to Dr. Eliot almost coincided with the ninetieth birthday of the distinguished educator. Oliver Wendell Holmes owes his place on the Supreme Court to an appointment by President Roosevelt in 1902. His career on that Court has shown that his appointment was one of the wisest of Mr. Roosevelt's selections for high public service. Justice Holmes has shown a breadth of humanity and an understanding of essential human rights which do not always accompany judicial eminence.

There will be those with vivid memories of the 1912 campaign who will rub their eyes a bit when they learn that Elihu Root has been awarded a Roosevelt medal. No one can deny that Elihu Root has been an able and devoted public servant. The Nation will not soon forget his services as Secretary of War and as Secretary of State. But it does not conduce to a full and clear understanding of American life to forget entirely that Elihu Root served as chairman of the Republican Convention in 1912 and that that Convention will go down in American history as one of the most shameless exhibitions of political trickery that has blackened the pages of American politics. Americans have short memories for political malfeasance. They breezily dismiss as part of the game acts which in business or social life would never be forgotten. This easy attitude towards political misdeeds does not help us to maintain high standards for public servants.

Round the World Flight

THE 25,000 miles of round-the-world flying mapped out for the four Army Air Service planes may require five months before the fliers complete their task, a bit of routine duty which a few years ago would have been considered utterly impossible. Meanwhile they will be competing with other nations in an



Wide World Photos

One of the Douglas air cruisers that will take part in the round-the-world flight authorized by the United States Army

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

effort to be first to circumnavigate the earth.

A British plane with its crew of three is also starting, flying eastward from London. Portugal is speeding up her preparations for a flight over a similar route. The Americans are flying westward. Their itinerary includes Alaska, Japan, China, India, Persia, Syria, Turkey, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, England, Iceland, Greenland, and Canada. They will encounter extremes of heat and cold, ice and snow, rain and possibly typhoons. They must cross mountains, seas, jungles, and deserts, with landing-places four, five, and seven hundred miles apart. That the flight is being made in planes built here in the United States and powered with American engines leads one to the conclusion that in engineering and designing facilities we are as well equipped as European nations which have spent more time and money developing aviation than we have in this country.

While Americans have been making practically all the world records for speed, performance, efficiency, and endurance, other nations have sent aviation missions out into the markets of the world, among small nations and new, in eastern Europe, South America, and Asia, distributing commercial flying craft and taking orders for more.

Here aviation is not yet popular. In Europe they are making it popular by wise laws and supervision, far-reaching policies, and a thorough appreciation of what flying will mean to the world in the next few years, say five or six, when people shall have learned how to use aircraft. Air routes are found to-day reaching almost every city in nearly every country on earth except here in the United States. We have no air laws. Three Presidents have urged upon Congress the need for a Federal bureau to supervise all flying. Congress has passed no constructive aeronautical legislation since the Armistice. It will do so when it learns that business men will not invest capital and companies will not grant insurance in an enterprise which is not controlled by law or safeguarded by some sort of policy and regulation. That is why there are so few aircraft in operation in this country. Nobody cares to risk money in aviation and few persons wish to risk their necks in machines which have not been inspected and licensed.

Platforms of the People

TO you, as readers of The Outlook, we, as editors, are addressing a special request. In a letter to you on page 523 of this number the Editor-in-Chief explains our plan. On the two pages following his letter you will find a list of topics and a blank form. What we ask is not merely a few strokes of the pen; it is rather the consideration and discussion of certain questions on some, if not all, of which the people of America must this year render their decision or have their decision rendered for them. We are asking a good deal of you. We do so because we believe that such a body as constitute the readers of The Outlook have a special responsibility. Your influence is out of all proportion to your numbers. You may not realize it, but you are as influential as any equal body of people in the country. What you think will have weight in proportion to your ability to think straight. We want you to let that influence be felt in this Presidential year.

What we ask you to do is this: Take the issues that are outlined under the heading "The Platforms of the People" as a subject for conversation in your homes, in your places of business, in your clubs, in your schools or unions or other organizations. Get in your minds a clear idea of what these mean. Make up your minds what you think about them, then record your decision in each case by indicating it in the blank provided for the purpose and mail the blank, with such other comment as you wish, to The Outlook.

Your votes will be tabulated. Such model planks as you will contribute will be noted and the result, with probably some of the model planks, will be printed in The Outlook.

The effect of the opinion thus recorded from all parts of the country will be felt in the counsels of those who draft the party platforms. You have a chance such as you may not have had before in making your will known.

The outline which we have prepared is not the product of mere academic study. It is the result of many weeks of inquiry and consultation. It is based upon advice and information which we have received, not only from experts in various subjects, but from practical political leaders. As far as it is possible to foresee the action of the political conventions, the principal subjects which will be mentioned in the platforms drawn up at those conventions appear in this outline. In addition, certain subjects are put in which the platforms might not ordinarily deal with, but which ought to be a matter for public discussion and decision. In preparing this outline we have spared no pains to make it really representative of the Governmental issues before the Nation to-day.

To you, acquainted as you are with public questions, most of the topics on which you are asked to vote will be clear. Some of them, however, may be made clearer by a few words of explanation. Let us take a few examples.

Under Section I, Topics 1 and 2, are alternative proposals. It is proposed, on the one hand, that all the railways of the country be divided into definitely organized systems by compulsion of law. If you favor that, then you will vote against the voluntary consolidation by putting your cross mark in the third square opposite the first Topic, and putting your cross mark in the first square opposite the second of those two topics. If, on the other hand, you wish the railways to form their own consolidations, even though they be under the regulation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, then you will place your cross mark in the first square, opposite Topic 1, and the third square opposite Topic 2.

Topic 5 in that same section represents a proposal for National ownership of the railways. If you are opposed to such ownership, you will vote to condemn this proposal; but if you are in favor of it, in any form, as, for example, the so-called Plumb plan, you will vote to approve it.

Under Section II on "Agricultural Relief," Topic 6 presents the development of the proposed waterways of the St. Lawrence River. An alternative of this is the development of the water

In this issue, beginning on page 523, is published the ballot for The Outlook's Platforms of the People

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

route by the New York Barge Canal, including the development of the Port of New York. You may have no opinion on the relative merits of these two plans; in that case you will mark the middle square, which indicates that you would have the subject ignored in the party platform. The development of the Port of New York has not yet risen to the stature of a National proposal; therefore it is not included in the platform; but those who are in favor of the New York Port plan will naturally vote against Topic 6. This topic is included in "Agricultural Relief" because its main significance is as a provision for providing cheaper transportation between tidewater and the agricultural regions of the interior.

Under Section V, adjusted compensation for all war veterans is the only topic listed. We have not included any proposal for Federal aid to disabled veterans, as that does not seem to us a matter on which there is any substantial difference of opinion.

In Section VI, Topic 2, is a proposal for a change in the Federal Prohibition Law. Those who believe that one-half of one per cent is all that should be allowed in any beverage legally salable should vote against this proposal. Those who think that the alcoholic content can be safely made a larger percentage should vote in favor of it. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is not included, as that is not generally regarded as a practical political issue.

In Section VII the proposal of Topic 1 to provide for equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women must be carefully considered. This proposal means the cancellation of certain legal privileges which women now enjoy (such as special hours of labor) as well as the removal of certain legal disabilities.

In Section IX there are three topics, two of which are alternatives. If you believe in the restriction of immigration by any quota method, you can vote for Topic 2 whether you think the present restriction is too high or too low. Thus one may vote to approve Topic 2 and Topic 4, or Topic 2 and Topic 3. On the other hand, one may vote to condemn Topic 2 and Topic 3, or Topic 2 and Topic 4.

In Section X note that there is no proposal to remove the limitation placed upon naval armaments by the Armament Conference. The proposal under Topic 1 is simply that the Navy should be maintained at the standard set by that limitation. Those who believe that the American Navy should be further limited below the limitation of the Treaty should indicate their opinion by voting against this proposal. Those who believe in the maintenance of the Navy up to the standard should vote in favor of it.

In Section XV there is one topic. This is the proposal to abandon, at least to some extent, the gold standard. The most conspicuous advocates of the proposal here made are Henry Ford and Thomas Edison. They would issue currency based on such industrial power as may be developed from time to time by such projects as, for example, Muscle Shoals. Those who regard this as a sound proposal and want it included in the platform of their party should indicate their approval. Those who are opposed should vote to condemn it. Those who have no opinions on the subject should place their mark in the middle square, indicating that they would have the platforms ignore the topic altogether. Possibly some would vote to ignore it who have convictions on the subject, but do not think it is a live issue.

In Section XVIII there is a reference to a proposal made in the President's annual Message. His words were:

> A special joint committee has been appointed to work out a plan for a reorganization of the different departments and bureaus of the Government more scientific and economical than the present system. With the exception of the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments and some minor details, the plan has the general sanction of the President and the Cabinet. It is important that reorganization be enacted into law at the present session.

In Section XIX, Topic 6 proposes the cancellation of the debts of the Allied nations to the United States. Those who approve all such cancellation, even though they believe that the United States should make a condition such as the disbandment or restriction of foreign military establishments, should place their mark in the first square of Topic 6. Those who oppose such cancellation on any conditions should place their mark in the third square.

Some of the topics are plainly related to one another. Thus, Section I, Topic 5, must be considered in connection with Section XII, Topic 3. The one proposes nationalization of railways, the other the nationalization of coal mines. It is possible, but not probable, that some would vote to approve one and condemn the other. It is likewise plain that Section VIII, Topic 1, has some connection with Section XVIII, Topic 2. Most of those who oppose the extension of Federal aid for education do so because they believe some effort should be made to arrest the development of bureaucratic power. On the other hand, those who have no fear of bureaucracy in this country are willing, as a rule, to favor the principle of Federal aid for education. In one or two cases some care has to be exercised to see that the mark is not put into the wrong square. For instance, those who are against the recognition of Russia should vote under Section XIX, Topic 5, Sub-Topic (*a*) to *approve* the *non-recognition* of Russia; while those who wish Russia recognized should vote to *condemn* the Administration's policy of *non-recognition* of Russia.

Under Section XX you have an opportunity of adding any topic that you think ought to have been included. For example, you may regard as of great National concern the increasing pollution of our coastal waters by the discharge of oil and chemicals. Readers of The Outlook know how dangerous we regard this pollution to be. We have not included it in the list of topics. If you think it ought to be added, write at the bottom of the blank some phrase to indicate this issue and make your cross mark in the square that indicates your attitude on the subject. For example:

XX—Federal protection of Coastal waters against pollution.....☒....☐....☐..

There are many other topics from which you may select one to put in Section XX. You may believe, for example, that there ought to be a plank on public honesty, or one on the promotion of inter-State motor highways. We suggest these topics simply at random; others will occur to you. Perhaps some proposal has not been mentioned which you think ought to be included in any platform, though you may be strongly opposed to it. In that case, phrase the proposal briefly, write it down in the space marked XX, and make your cross mark in the third square

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to indicate that you would have your party platform condemn it.

If you favor some third party, write the name of the party you prefer on the dotted line at the head of the blank and make your mark in the square following it; or if you are independent in politics, without party affiliation or preference, write "Independent" on that party line, and make the mark in the following square.

Your name and address are important. Neither will be published, but both are desirable for tabulation purposes. It will help us if before each name is written Mr. or Mrs. or Miss. For geographical as well as for other purposes, the address is essential. You will, of course, feel free to indicate your occupation or not as you please; but you will do us a favor if you will indicate it, for the information will be of assistance in tabulating results. A general designation will in each case suffice: Lawyer; banker; merchant; teacher; housewife; student; and the like.

Whatever time you need for the study and the discussion of these questions before the end of April you will, of course, take; but such promptness in returning your vote as is compatible with the proper consideration of it will be of aid to us in performing what we hope will prove to be an important public service.

Royalty

THERE were hushed voices in the anteroom. Although every inch of the floor was covered, the many expectant men and women were almost silent, talking in whispers. There was that usual constraint of feeling that comes to most humans when they are about to stand in the presence of the great. And while they waited and whispered they kept anxious eyes on the entrance where the royal couple was likely to appear any moment.

"Here they are!" came a suppressed exclamation. The door swung open. Immediately an aisle formed through the crowd from the entrance to a reception-room in the rear. Those who were seated promptly arose. There was a gasp, a murmur, and a holding of breath. There they were!

Was it George and Mary? No, good reader, it was Doug and Mary, coming to broadcast at Station WJZ, and expecting to find quiet, peace, and freedom from the crowds that pursue. Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, his wife, stared at the assembly. Then, with an exclamation which might be interpreted as a religious invocation, Doug dove right through to the diminutive reception-room, followed flutteringly by Mary, and there, instead of solitude, appeared five press photographers, with five cameras ready and aimed!

Then Mary, diminutive and girlish, put her foot down. It was bad enough to be scared to death—broadcasting for the first time. Practicing for a couple of days on a dummy microphone did not include the stares of several dozen eyes and the listening of as many overly curious ears. So they had to clear the broadcasting room of every single soul, including the announcer, and then Mary read her story. She was nervous about it, but drained the cup of publicity to the lees.

Doug was not scared at all. Not likely. "Just as leave do it in French," said he, with the well-known grin. And so he told a lot about Mary's new film, and how he was able to jump so accurately, and how he did a mental setting-up exercise each day by laughing long and loud when he got up. And he thereupon showed how he did it, and the waiting multitude in the next room heard it and laughed long and loud too.

Then came the photographs, all five cameras firing at once—several times—while every possible person who could crowd into the doorway watched with admiring eyes, including the inevitable small boy with autograph album and fountain pen ready and waiting. There let us leave them, with their followers, courtiers, secretaries, and all. We wonder if, sometimes, the pair are not simply bored to death, and if they occasionally feel that a hundred thousand or so a month compensates them for what they endure. Our guess is that they really like it—compensation and all.

Science and Culture

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THERE is a prevalent notion in this country that scientific achievement and a love of the humanities—of poetry, literature, music, and the fine arts—are incompatible; that all a scientist has to do is to build bridges, make wheels go round, discover chemical reactions, and prove mathematical formulæ without much regard to the beauty of form or style. Two famous Americans whose magical success has been largely due to the application of science to industry are partly responsible for this notion. Henry Ford has declared that "history is all bunk," and thereby poured contempt on Matthew Arnold's dictum that true cultivation of the mind consists in studying the best that has been thought and said in the world; and Thomas A. Edison has widely spread the idea that to make his mark in the world a young man must be a kind of walking encyclopædia of facts.

This pseudo-scientific attitude towards life is found even among teachers of literature and the arts. Children are taught to read Shakespeare, not for the joy of reading, but in order to dissect his plays and to learn by rote in what scene of what act of what play such and such a quotation may be found. It is this pseudo-scientific spirit which, among the painters, has produced the Cubists, who think that angles and tangents and the laws of the refraction of light are all that is necessary to make beautiful pictures.

There is, fortunately, a perceptible reaction against this angular, formulary, laboratory view of life. The noblest scientists have never held it. Lord Bacon was a man of letters; Sir Isaac Newton was a graduate of Cambridge and President of the Royal Society, which means that he was a man of very wide general culture; Pasteur was a lover of biography; Huxley delighted in the fine arts and found great refreshment in the fugues of Bach and the poems of Keats, in his youth learned Italian in order to read Dante, and in his old age studied Greek in order to read Homer. Darwin is the only modern creative scientist that I know of who allowed his appreciation of the fine arts to become atrophied in the atmosphere of the laboratory, and this, towards the close of his life, he deplored as a melancholy error.

That the true scientific spirit is com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

patible with the highest development of all the powers of the mind is shown in the beautiful career of Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, whose ninetieth birthday is just now being remembered with gratitude and honor all over the United States. President Eliot is a chemist, and when he was elected President of Harvard as a young man of thirty-five he was Professor of Analytical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The overseers of Harvard shuddered at the danger of placing a scientist at the head of a college of the liberal arts. Perhaps the greatest contribution that Dr. Eliot has made to American life is his demonstration that a man may have the scientific spirit, loyalty to truth no matter where it leads him, a determination to search all things and prove all things, and at the same time a love of the humanities. No American of our time has written more beautiful English as an expression of thought.

The King James Bible has had its great influence upon the English-speaking world, not merely because of the spiritual truths it contains but because of the beautiful form in which those truths are expressed. Is it not apparent that literary art is as essential, or almost as essential, to the diffusion of scientific knowledge as experimentation and research in the laboratory?

I have been particularly struck by this relationship of literature to science in a little book [1] which has just come into my hands. It is by Sir Arthur Shipley, Master of Christ's College in the University of Cambridge. The author is a biologist, and he has tried with the technical knowledge of an accomplished scientist to throw some light on the mystery of life. His work is intended to be a text-book for the students of elementary biology, but it is lightened and adorned with analogies, literary allusions, and gleams of humor which quite justify the hope expressed by Sir Arthur in his preface. "Finally," he says, "I venture to hope that this book will be not without interest to the public that is not preparing for examinations, and thank heaven that public is still in the great majority!" This pious desire may well be commended to the consideration of Mr. Edison. Sir Arthur says that much of the scientific discussion about the mystery of life reminds him of the quatrain from the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyám:

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
Doctor and Saint and heard great argument
About it and about; but evermore
Came out by the same door as in I went.

Nevertheless he is not discouraged, and proceeds with his task on the assumption that "the best way to describe life is to enumerate those qualities which living organisms have and non-living objects have not, and then to say that life is the expression of these qualities." Beginning with protoplasm and the amœba Sir Arthur goes steadily, if quickly, over the entire gamut from unicellular organisms to man. The little book contains enough technical terms, mathematical data, and chemical formulæ to satisfy the most exacting scientist. The university scholar will be mollified by the dedication, which is written in excellent Latin prose; but the layman is lured on by quotations from Dr. Johnson, Dickens, "Alice in Wonderland," Milton, Leviticus, Kipling, Thomas Hardy, Browning, Aristophanes, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Longfellow, and even Lowell's "Biglow Papers"—which by the way, Sir Arthur's typesetter, making a very common mistake, calls the "Bigelow Papers." In the chapter on the chemistry of food, while discussing the food of insects and the conveyance of disease by flies, mosquitoes, lice, and other vermin, Sir Arthur does not hesitate to call to his aid the verses of the "colyumist:"

There is hardly anything that some insects will not eat and thrive on. The caterpillars of the *Tinea* moth feed on the hairs of fur, which consist of keratin, a substance allied to protein, a very fine diet—on deer's horns, the hooves of horses, etc. Many bugs and plant-lice live upon sap; other bugs, flies; gnats, mosquitoes and lice suck the blood of vertebrates; and like most blood-sucking insects they take a large part in spreading diseases, amongst man at least. Mosquitoes infect human beings with malaria. Lice give rise to trench fever and typhus fever. Flies convey (most of them mechanically) the germs of typhoid fever. The blood-sucking insects are very persistent and very successful in attaining their object. I used to be told when I lived in Southern Italy that if you placed the legs of your bed in iron basins filled with water and placed the bed in the center of the room you would escape being bitten by bugs, but this is not true. They crawl up the walls and along the ceiling and drop down on you. As a great American poet writes:

The Lightning-bug has wings of gold,
The June-bug wings of flame,
The Bed-bug has no wings at all,
But it *gets* there all the same!

Lest the foregoing quotation should give the impression that Sir Arthur is too light-hearted in treating the profoundest subject that man can grapple with, let me hasten to add that his book is a serious, scholarly attempt to make the students of elementary biology think; but I am glad that he has not felt it beneath the rôle of a scholar and a distinguished representative of one of the greatest universities in the world to make the attempt entertaining as well as instructive. His example might well be followed by that school of pedagogues who teach as if their sole function were to cram for examinations.

When the reader turns the last page of Sir Arthur's little book, he is deeply impressed with the truth of the statement made the other day by Professor Russell, the astronomer of Princeton College, that it is not the awful immensity of the universe, but its infinite and minute complexity that compels the thoughtful man to feel that there must be a creative intelligence behind and above it all. And here again one comes back to literature. Who has expressed this compelling feeling better than William Blake:

Tiger! Tiger! burning bright
In the forest of the night;
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

Question Box

I

Is the Senate really proud of its effort to smirch the President with oil?

II

Why doesn't Congress do something really useful—such as prescribing the death penalty for those who say "broadcasted"?

III

What bearing has a witness's character upon the value of his testimony—for political purposes?

[1] Life: A Book for Elementary Students. By Sir Arthur E. Shipley, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge. The Macmillan Company, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Yes—But What Are the Facts?

The Leaking Reserves

Special Correspondence from Washington

By STANLEY FROST

NOW that the oil investigators have turned their attention from the Naval Reserve leases to mares' nests and personal gossip, thoughtful people in Washington are looking back to the previous question: Were those leases themselves good or bad? In all the pother there has been little real information on this point, though it is the only one of real importance. The performances and deals of Fall, Doheny, Sinclair, McAdoo, McLean, and all the rest are thrilling, but unless the leases are really wrong there has been no damage done the country apart from the moral injury to popular confidence in the Government.

To get at the merits of the leases themselves one must leave out all questions of fraud, of character, of conspiracy, even of legality, and consider solely the facts. These are to be found only in the ground in Wyoming and California and in official documents. And a decision on the facts is necessary before we can judge sanely the other issues growing out of the scandals. Those facts, too, must be the basis for any sound, permanent policy about the conservation of oil.

The first thing that strikes an inquirer into this one fundamental problem is that so long as the leases alone were under consideration they did not produce a scandal. All the facts have been available since April, 1922, but nothing happened until shady financial transactions were unearthed. Attacks made till then brought out nothing that justified official action or aroused public interest.

The leases themselves—now that attention has come back from sensations to realities—present two distinct questions. The first is whether it was desirable or necessary to open the reserves at all, whether the oil could not have been kept in the ground as a permanent reserve for the Navy, as had been planned. The other, far less important, is whether the leases as made were good business deals for the Navy.

There is a third question, not yet widely raised, but equally important. It is whether the present injunction suits will not result in an immense loss of oil from the reserves. The one thing officials have agreed on is the need of protecting the reserves from drainage by outside wells. The leases did provide such protection, and if the injunction suits destroy the protection for any length of time, it is clear that there will be heavy loss. In fact, it is possible that the gravest danger to the reserves did not come from the leases, but has been brought by the attack on them.

The object of this and succeeding articles is to give a basis for judgment on these three questions and also on the more fundamental one of a permanent oil conservation policy. A complete general answer is impossible because of the wide variety of honest opinions which may be held, but it is possible to make the problems intelligible to the layman who, like myself, has no expert knowledge of oil engineering. It will be found in the end that decision must rest on a clear and simple question, on which any one may have a reasonable judgment.

Getting Down to Bed Rock

SIMPLY stated, the situation is this: When any oil field has been once opened, there is drainage from it of both oil and of the gas which drives the oil out of the sands into the wells. That drainage has an effect on all lands surrounding the point which has been tapped—how far the damage extends is in dispute. Thus I might own nine-tenths of a certain field and you one-tenth, but if I did nothing for five or ten years while you developed your own tenth, you might get most of the oil *from the entire field.* Your wells might produce 20,000 or 50,000 barrels an acre, but mine, if I waited, might get only 5,000 or 10,000. They might get none at all!

There are located in or around each of the Naval Oil Reserves private wells which do set up this drainage. So the question is whether it is better to stand this loss (which cannot be even estimated with any accuracy) for the sake of keeping what oil (also uncertain) may be left for some future time when we need it worse than now. Or is it better to refuse the big gamble and get our oil out at such time and by such means as will give us the largest total quantity?

Each pool is a separate problem, the answer depending on the geological peculiarities which determine how much the outside wells will drain in each case from the reserved part of the field. But all the information about each location is incomplete and uncertain, since the facts lie far underground. Certain general facts are accepted by most experts, but even the full meaning of most of these facts is in dispute. Their bearing on any one oil pool, the relation of each to the whole problem, the effect of other facts which may or may not be present—all these permit scientific guessing which will often vary many hundred per cent even among experts.

The Teapot Dome case illustrates this. It contains several layers of sandstone, each of which might have oil. Near the top is the first Wall Creek sand (the oil geologist calls any sandy formation "sand," whether it is loose or hard). In Salt Creek, a few miles away—this is one of the main oil-bearing sands so far tapped—there are others deeper. It was expected to be the same in the Teapot, but the drills found only water in it. A little deeper the second Wall Creek sand did give oil—all that is now in sight for practical purposes, and not nearly so much as expected. So the expert estimates of oil in the reserve were revised; they had run from 75,000,000 to 250,000,000 barrels—another instance of expert uncertainty—but were dropped to from 11,000,000 to 24,000,000 barrels.

Then three wells were driven deeper. One found a third Wall Creek sand with some oil; the other two did not. Of these two one found the Lakota sand with oil; the other found the Lakota sand with water only. There are supposed to be other sands still deeper which *ought* to have oil, but the first Wall Creek sand ought to have had it, too. The estimates have been raised a little, and are now from 14,000,000 to 30,000,000 barrels.

Now, with this wide variety of possibilities, almost any kind of a case can be made out. By taking one extreme end of each of the possibilities on each of the many factors involved, assuming that the Government got the luck and the "breaks" in each case, and adding a willingness to take a chance, one can easily prove that the opening of the reserve at all was a hideous betrayal of trust. But by taking the other end of the same possibilities, assuming luck to run against the Government, and determining to play safe, one can just as easily prove that any man who opposes

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

opening the reserve is a fool. Naturally, no expert takes either extreme position, but some are near each end.

A full discussion of the subject would fill many volumes, and it is possible in such an article as this only to attempt to distill out the essentials. All I can hope to do is to get the case into a clear and understandable form—really to answer the questions which arose in my own mind as I dug into the discussions. The statement must be incomplete, many points may be reasonably challenged in some details, and I have had to use generalizations which have some exceptions. For these reasons, and since the article involves technical points, I have submitted it to an expert, Max W. Ball, President of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He agrees that, as a non-technical report, it is accurate.

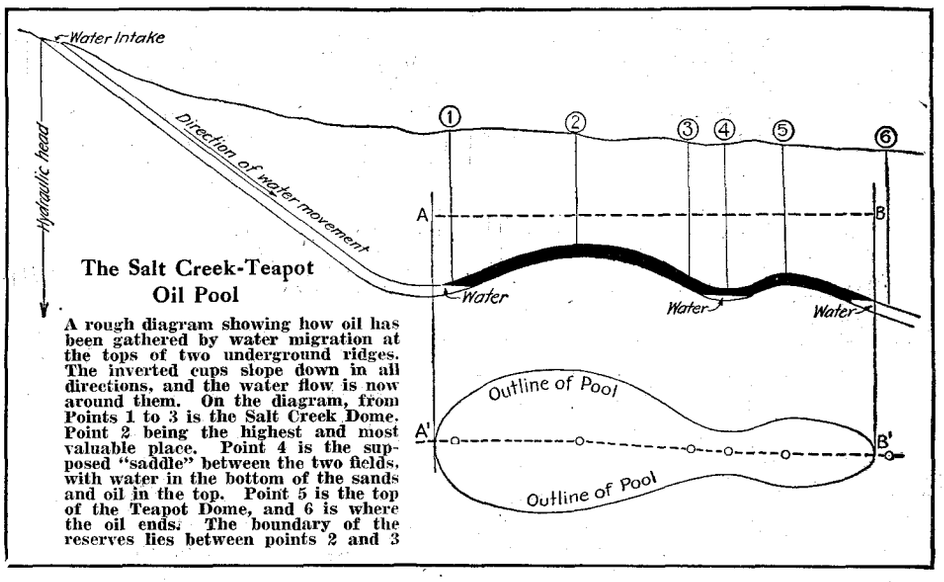
I am sorry to be so long in getting down to oil itself.

Pools in the Making

For an understanding of the situations in the reserves a brief outline of the accepted theories about the creation and behavior of oil pools seems necessary. There is little dispute about them. Most people will remember from their school days two geological facts: that the crust of the earth is composed of layers (strata) of different materials—sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, and so forth—and that coal was formed by the deposit and oxidation of great forests, which then became parts of the strata.

Oil has a similar origin, but the organic material was laid down under water, and was rather quickly covered with silt. This caused it to distill instead of oxidizing, and small particles of oil were distributed through the silt deposits, which became oil shales. The particles of oil migrate very slowly indeed through the shale until they reach a layer of sandstone. This is porous, from twenty-five to forty per cent being space between the sands, and full of water which is in motion through the sandstone strata. Often the flow through the sandstone is underground for hundreds of miles. The particles of oil travel with the water, and this is called the "migration of oil."

Now it will be remembered that the strata are not flat, but bent, twisted, and broken, so that if the surface were stripped down to the top of any stratum it would be nearly as irregular as the present surface, though its shape would bear no relation at all to the present landscape. When the oily water, following its sandstone conduit, reaches the top of an underground ridge (this is called an "anti-cline") the flow is checked. The lighter oil rises to the top and gathers in a pool under the "dome"



The Salt Creek-Teapot Oil Pool

A rough diagram showing how oil has been gathered by water migration at the tops of two underground ridges. The inverted cups slope down in all directions, and the water flow is now around them. On the diagram, from Points 1 to 3 is the Salt Creek Dome. Point 2 being the highest and most valuable place. Point 4 is the supposed "saddle" between the two fields, with water in the bottom of the sands and oil in the top. Point 5 is the top of the Teapot Dome, and 6 is where the oil ends. The boundary of the reserves lies between points 2 and 3

of the overtopping strata of impervious stuff. When this pool fills the sandstone layer at this peak, the water goes on around the edges of the pool. Chart No. 1 illustrates the formation of such a pool.

The Sandstone Sponge

So each oil deposit is a pool, not clear, but merely filling the spaces in the sand and held in a great inverted cup; not actually in the cup itself, but in the pores of the sandstone which walls the cup. The rocks arched above the inverted cup keep the oil from moving to some other place or rising to the surface. So if there is any hole in the rocks above the cup the oil will rise and disappear so far as that pool is concerned.

Now if a well is drilled into the sandstone which makes up the sides or bottom of the cup, two things combine to drive the oil out of the sandstone into the well. First is water pressure behind the oil, if the formations happen to be just right. This occurs seldom, but may be involved in the Teapot Dome. The usual and most important driving force is pressure from the gas thrown off by the oil, held confined inside the cup so long as it is not perforated. It practically never happens that an oil development gets most of the oil out of a pool, since the gas pressure usually gives out before more than half the oil has been removed. Only a small part of what is left can be pumped. So, for most purposes, and usually, the remaining oil is lost when the gas pressure is gone.

And since, if the pressure is to be kept up, the gas must be kept confined, any hole in the cup which lets out the gas makes the oil just as useless as if it were not there. So, in the questions of the Teapot and Elk Hills reserves, the release of gas is even more important than the drainage of oil. There is one possible exception, which will be taken up later.

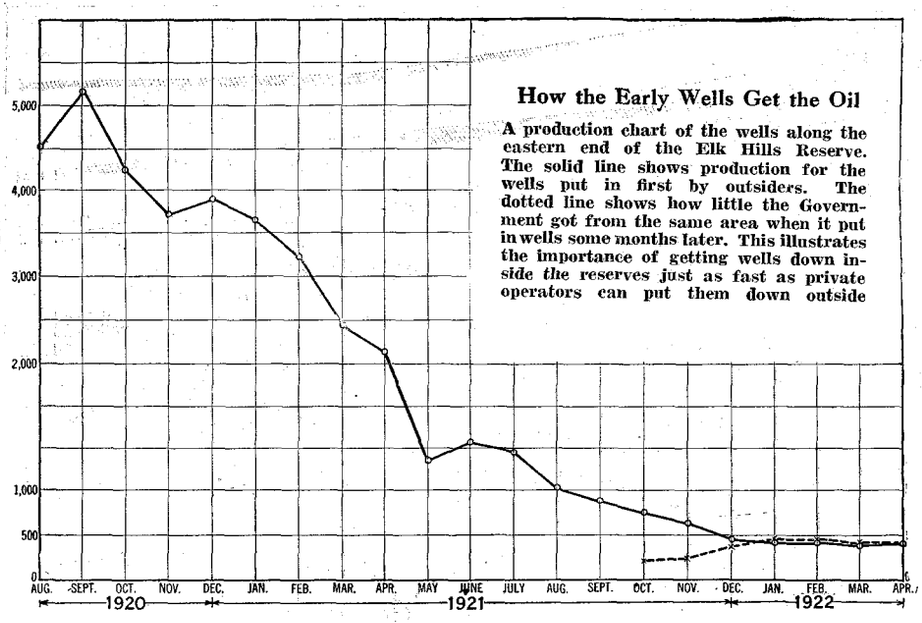
The practical working out of these conditions is shown in the way a well behaves after it first comes in. The flow at first is big and is called "flush production." Soon it begins to fall off rapidly, and within a year or so it has often dropped to ten per cent of the flush. Moreover, if a well is later drilled near it the new well does not come in at the flush figure, but its initial production will be about that to which the older well has declined. So if the holder of land adjoining the first well is to get his fair share of the oil he must put in his own well as soon as possible. A well put down in this way, to get the fair share of the oil, is called an "offset well."

First come, first served

If two wells are brought in near together, neither will have as high a total production as either alone would have had, but the total of the two will be higher than that of either alone and they will decline together. In addition to the advantage of sharing in the flush production, an offset well gives the further protection to its owner that it will get the oil on his side of the line, instead of allowing it to drain into his rival's well. Otherwise the first well would drain both areas.

Chart No. 2 illustrates this. It gives the production per well of the famous twenty-two wells along the eastern end of the Elk Hills (Doheny) lease. The solid line shows how the outside wells came in, averaging above 5,000 barrels a day at first, and falling sharply to 500. The dotted line (you will have to look carefully to find it) shows how the offset wells drilled later came in. Their production at first was even lower than that of the outside wells, but it eventually came to the same average production and stayed there. This means that the Government lost its share of the flush, amounting to something like 2,000 bar-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



How the Early Wells Get the Oil

A production chart of the wells along the eastern end of the Elk Hills Reserve. The solid line shows production for the wells put in first by outsiders. The dotted line shows how little the Government got from the same area when it put in wells some months later. This illustrates the importance of getting wells down inside the reserves just as fast as private operators can put them down outside

rels a day for eighteen months, or roughly a million barrels a well. It proves the importance of getting down offset wells at the earliest possible moment, of protecting the reserves instantly. It also indicates how much may be lost if the injunctions tie up the hands of the Government and allow private owners to drill as they please.

With these fundamental facts in mind the understanding of the problems in the two reserves is comparatively easy. Let us take up first that at Elk Hills, California (Reserve No. 1), which was leased to Doheny.

This is a tract, roughly, ten miles square, covering practically the whole of an immense elongated dome and estimated to hold 200,000,000 to 500,000,000 barrels of oil. But along parts of the edges, and at several places inside, including one square mile which seems to be exactly in the most favored place, are private holdings which may be drilled whenever their owners see fit. Some are now being drilled. How these holdings came to be there, and why they were not eliminated, will be taken up in another article. The present fact is that they are there, and are being or can be drilled.

The exact extent of drainage of either oil or gas is uncertain. Some geologists think it would extend over only a few thousand yards. Others believe it will in time cover miles, and point out one case where within three months a new well reduced the gas pressure twenty-five per cent at another well two miles away. Some uncertainty also applies to the drainage of oil. If there is time enough, it seems certain that both oil and gas can be drained for a considerable distance.

There is little of the reserve that may not be affected. Only three square miles are not within one mile of ground that might be drilled (the lease gives special protection to this area), and there are 67 miles of boundaries in or around the reserve against which private interests could drill. Unless something were done, they would get all the flush production and drain off both oil and gas from the reserves. On the whole, if the reserve were held for thirty years, as suggested, it seems likely that from seventy to ninety per cent of the recoverable oil that is now in sight would be taken by the outsiders or made useless through loss of gas.

But there is another side to the story. The oil deposits here may not be in a single big reservoir, but in a series of pockets.

The Balloonettes of Elk Hill

"Elk Hills is not like a balloon, from which everything can escape through one hole," one geologist told me. "It is like a Zeppelin, in which a good many gas bags can be punctured before the whole thing comes down. We have not charted the strata, but we do suspect that much. There is no evidence yet that the wells now in or possible would affect more than a part of the oil. There is oil all over it, and it may not all be in the area that can be drained. We believe there should have been better evidence of drainage before letting the reserve go."

According to private surveys, the field is like the one shown in Chart 3, with several strata, each running up to a point —"lensing out," they call it—a little beyond the other. The chart is not of this region, but merely shows how this can happen.

On the strength of this situation, some experts believe that the reserve should have been held at least till there was more information. They admit that the structures which have been tapped would be drained or ruined, but do not believe these hold all the oil. They think enough would have been saved, considering the future value of oil, to compensate for the loss.

But there is an answer to this, too. According to a carefully made private survey, it happens that there is a private holding of land over or near the top of each of the different lenses. If that is true, then the whole field could in fact be drained or made almost valueless.

The difference in policy seems to be mainly one between theorists and practical men, between geologists and engineers, though there are some of both on each side. Even many of the men who believe that the reserves should have been held admit that as a "commercial proposition" the wise and safe thing to do was to open the Government areas, since waiting might lose so much of it. But they argue that the Government, for the sake of the great future value of oil —if any at all was left—and on the chance that the whole field would not be drained, could afford to take the risk. Their point of view is clear and easy to understand; personally, it seems to me that the weight of the argument is against them.

The record bears this out, for there was almost no attack on the wisdom of the Doheny lease. The Buena Vista Reserve (No. 2), which adjoins it, had actually been drained, and few doubted that the Elk Hills would go the same way. It was the attack on the Teapot lease which really brought the Elk Hills lease under fire.

Teapot Dome is very different. It is there that the storm has centered, though the oil involved is a trifle compared to the hundreds of millions of barrels in Elk Hills. The Teapot Reserve lies in Wyoming, just south of the big Salt Creek field, which has given rich returns for years. It is much smaller than Salt Creek, but was supposed to be as rich, and does have about the same geologic formation. This has already been described earlier in this article so far as the cross-section of strata is concerned.

It was believed at first that Teapot Dome was a separate structure, so that it could not be drained by the Salt Creek wells. It is now known that there is a connection. A reference back to Chart No. 1 gives a rough outline of the supposed formation—a long, rather narrow pool with a dent in it and also drawn in from the sides. This narrow place is the "saddle" which has been discussed so much and which, if it exists, could somewhat check drainage of the Teapot. Beyond the saddle are the "faults," which have also been moot points. A "fault" is a break in the strata, one side of the break moving vertically past the other, so that the ends of the strata do not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

meet exactly. More recent investigations make it doubtful whether there actually is a dip at the saddle; it may be that the line runs straight into Salt Creek so that there could be unimpeded drainage.

There are no private claims in Teapot Dome, but along the end next to Salt Creek there are several leases on Government land. This is in the Salt Creek field area, and these leases were necessary to save the Government oil there from the Salt Creek operations. Of course they also drain from the Teapot side, but if they had not been there the drainage would still have gone on from the Teapot into Salt Creek wells, though more slowly. The gas drainage would continue also, and much faster. There is no agreement as to the extent of either drainage, but it is probable that, if unchecked, it would affect seventy per cent of the producing territory in the Teapot, and that through the thirty years it was proposed to hold the reserves it would get, or make unavailable, most of the oil.

A seal that might not seal

So here again it seems at first glance that the Navy could not save its oil in the ground, and was forced to take it out on the best terms available. But again there is another point of view, this time a belief that the Teapot Dome could be shut off and most of the oil in the reserve saved.

This theory is based on the fact that the oil pool is surrounded by water, and that the water follows in when oil is withdrawn. It is argued that if a string of wells were drilled across the neck of the saddle they would draw water from both sides and the bottom, and thus seal the neck of the bottle. It is even argued that wells could be drilled just inside the reserve line, north of the saddle, and thus seal most of the oil in the reserve, including that part of the Salt Creek structure oil which is beyond the wells. If this were done, its advocates say, the gas pressure would soon be restored and the reserve be as good as ever. Or, if not, then there would be a water drive which would force the oil out.

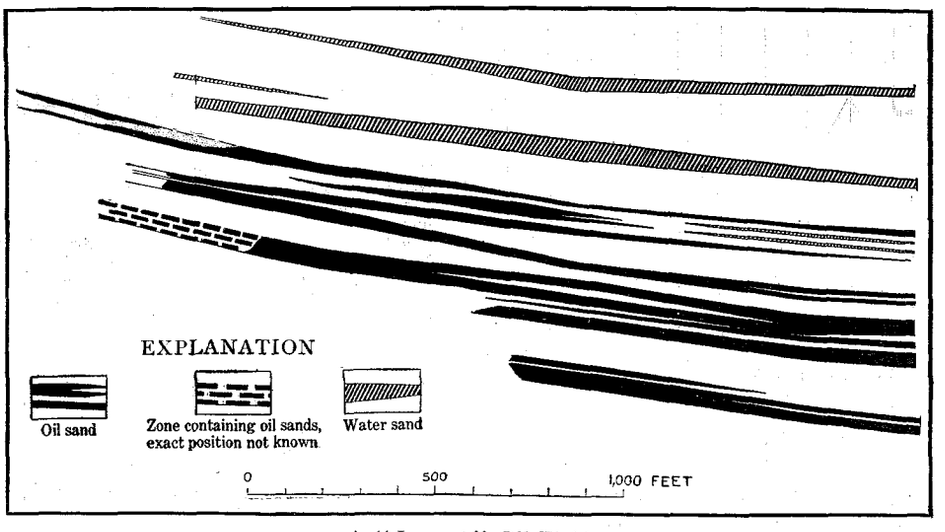
Most production engineers dispute this. They point out that drilling in the reserve indicates that the saddle does not exist at the point where it was supposed to be, that the only saddle is so far back that it would protect only about thirty per cent of the reserve, that the drawing in of water to seal off a structure has never been tried and is purely a theoretical expedient, and that if it were tried and failed it would probably mean the ruin of the entire reserve.

There is also a political obstacle to this plan to seal the oil. It lies in the attitude of Congress. The cost would be somewhere around $1,000,000, which Congress would have to appropriate. In spite of all the noise it is making now, Congress has never been very favorable to the Navy Reserves, and has done many of the things which make them so risky. Considering its previous attitude, its habit of delaying Government work when private owners fight the plans, its general slothfulness, and the fact that these wells would have been drilled not to recover oil but to flood themselves out as soon as possible—considering all these things, it seems unlikely that Congress would ever have given the money.

Even if it had, it would have taken eighteen months to get the appropriations made, a year to drill in the seal—if it worked. During all that time oil and gas would have been draining out, much would have been lost, and if the scheme failed at the end of that time the Navy or Interior would have been forced at last to try to make just such a lease as it did make, but under much less favorable conditions.

The saddle is only one of the complications, however. The faults are also involved. If a fault extends completely across the strata, it will seal up all the oil beyond it. Opponents of the lease argue that at least the area beyond the fault should have been held out of the lease. It was not. The argument in defense is that, in the first place, there is little oil in this area—2,000,000 to 8,000,000 barrels—so that it was better business to throw this in with the rest. The second point is that the faults may not extend completely across the structure, and therefore may not seal in the oil at all. If this is true, they would merely delay drainage. So, once more, the weight of the argument seems to be with the engineers and the lease.

There is a third objection; that even if the entire Teapot should be drained through the outside wells, the Government would still be the gainer, since these wells pay it royalties which so far average higher than those from the Sinclair operations. This seems to be true, but it ignores two factors: First, that Sinclair has only begun drilling, his wells would on the whole pay a higher royalty than those outside if they produced strongly, and if they did the Sinclair lease would be the more profitable method. All arguments here seem to be mere guesswork, with nothing proved.



A "Lensed" Oil Field

Showing a formation like that supposed to underlie the Elk Hills Reserve. This illustrates how it is possible that the present developments do not tap the whole reserve and also possible that the private holdings are so located that each separate pool can be tapped

Who Gets the Royalties?

THE other point is that the reserves were for the benefit of the Navy, and the Navy would get nothing from oil passing through these outside wells. Instead it would go into the Treasury. There has been $5,500,000 from the No. 2 reserve which has gone in this way without giving the Navy any benefit whatever. The Navy, naturally, wants to get the royalties from its own oil, besides wanting to get some of its oil where it can use it.

These are the broad outlines of the question of opening the Naval Reserves at all. The evidence seems clear that in each case the decision had to be between taking as much as could be got now, or trying to save it at the risk of losing by far the larger part. In each case it was "commercial wisdom" to make the lease. Almost any private operator would have done it. Opposition comes from the belief that the Government can afford to take long chances.

The history of the Oil Reserves, the policies in regard to them, the chain of events which put the oil-draining private holdings at such strategic points, and the main features of the leases themselves, will be taken up in another article.

March 17, 1924.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Alaska of

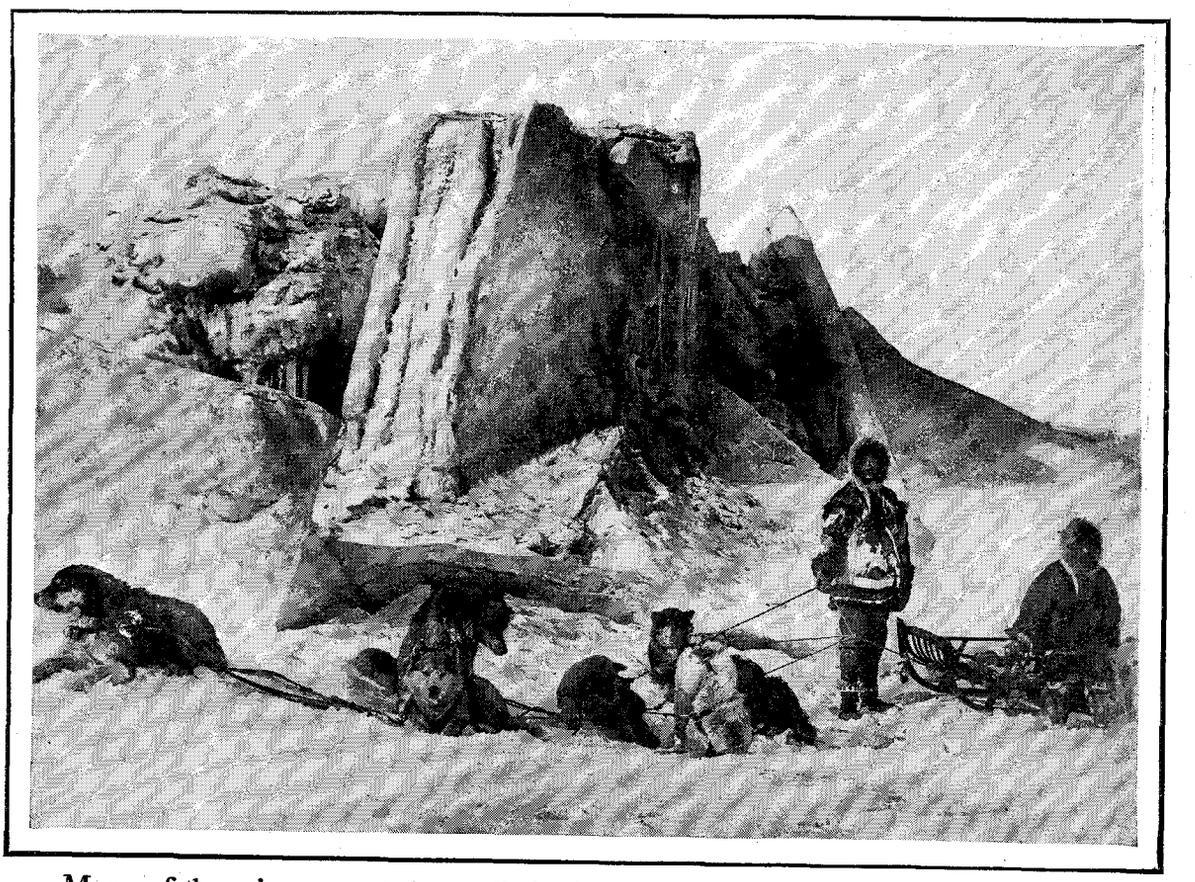
An Eskimo woman is shown here fishing through the ice for crabs, in the Behring Sea, off the coast of Nome

Photographs copyrighted by Lomen Brothers, Nome, Alaska

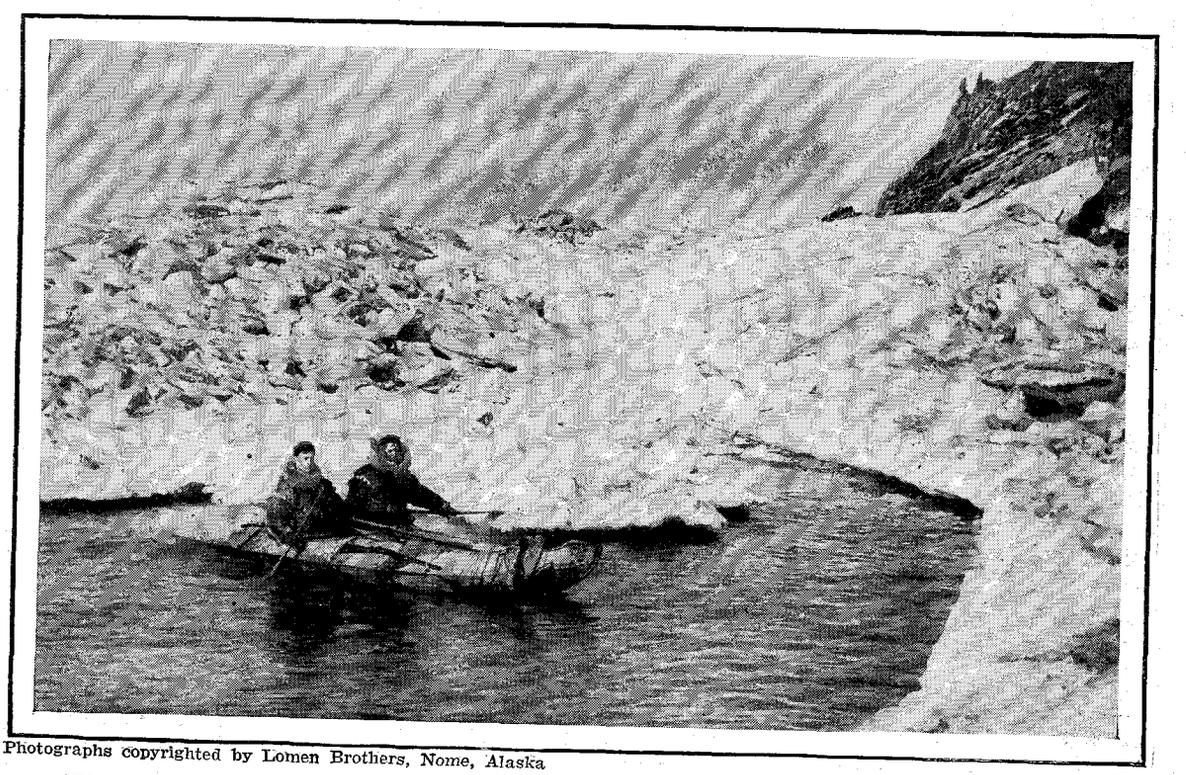
Here is a scene in the blubber market at Nome, where the natives buy and sell blubber and other Arctic products such as the walrus seen in the foreground

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Popular Tradition



Many of the winter coast dog-trails in Alaska lead across the sea ice, from cape to cape, or across an arm of the sea. In the rear of this trail may be seen one of the giant pressure ridges



Photographs copyrighted by Lomen Brothers, Nome, Alaska

These hunters in the waters of the Behring Sea are provided with a watertight and non-capsizable canoe capable of being propelled with great speed. Rifles and spears are carried

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What the Church Means to Me

Frank Records of Personal Views and Experience, Some Sympathetic, Some Doubtful, Some Openly Hostile, Came in Answer to The Outlook's Questions about the Church

WHEN The Outlook offered three prizes for the best brief letters on "What the Church Means to Me," we had no inkling of the forthcoming response. The hundreds of letters that came to us from town and country, from old and young, from believers and skeptics, from men and women and boys and girls, from laity and clergy, from East and West and North and South, from Protestant and Catholic, from the happy and from the discontented, picturing the Church in the minds of the writers, constitute the most remarkable body of letters that The Outlook has probably ever received.

To choose from them three, or a dozen, or even a score, that would be really representative of the whole body would be practically impossible. We have not attempted to do so. It is good fortune more than design that has brought together among the prize winners a wide variety in point of view and experience.

In no prize contest have we found such difficulty in selecting the winners. Probably another group of judges would have appraised these letters otherwise than we have. We have not selected letters which necessarily gave what seemed to us the truest pictures of the Church; instead we have chosen those which seemed to us most successful in putting before the reader mental pictures of the Church as the writers see it.

When the prizes were first offered, we suggested certain questions, not to be answered specifically, but to be taken as suggestions. These questions we put in the following form:

> Give us your candid impressions of the Church. Is its hold upon you growing or relaxing? Tell us why. To what extent do the sermons you hear meet your spiritual and intellectual requirements? To what extent does the worship of the Church meet a human need? Does the Church exercise much influence in your community? What is its influence upon your children? Wherein is it successful, in your opinion, and wherein at fault? Have the recent theological controversies shaken or strengthened your faith in the Church? Perhaps you have quit going to church entirely? If so, what, if anything, has taken its place in your life? Is the radio helping or hindering the Church in your community? Is it spreading its influence or interfering with church attendance? What of the church as a social and economic factor? Do you find in the church a chance for service to your neighbors? Give us your views of the Church as an institution, rather than your views on religion.

The response has indicated an interest in the Church extending far beyond its membership.

In stating the conditions of the contest we limited each letter to five hundred words of average length. It would be obviously unfair to penalize those who practiced the virtue of preferring the short to the long words of the language. We have therefore made the standard of measurement, not the actual number of words in a letter, but the space which five hundred words would normally occupy.

We have given more prizes than the three offered. Several of the letters winning extra third prizes will be printed in an early issue. In a later issue we hope to give our readers something of the impression which we have received from the body of the letters as a whole.

Here are Printed Four of the Prize-Winning Letters

FIRST PRIZE

Inspection—Arms!

By WILLIAM ALFRED EDDY

THE war is, I know, *passé*, but not so for me. Above the cross-currents of religious controversy, it remains the great divide, and I may be pardoned for looking at the Church from the soldier's standpoint. I know the drift, to-day, is toward the educational forum and the community church, but to many of us the war has proved that the Church will not stand nor conquer as a community center alone. As such its influence, however great, is strictly local; like the old town hall, it serves only those who are in the township. In the army there was no ivy-mantled church filled with the old, familiar faces; the soldier whose thoughts were with his home church was left unmoved by the ringing of the church-bells near his camp. In the trenches and in France generally he felt himself far away, with tragic results in too many cases. Through long months I lay in surgical wards near dozens of sufferers, whose wistful gratitude for occasional services conducted by the chaplains proved the burden of their needless regret over their distance from "their church."

Soldier and ex-soldier know, too, that the church should not house primarily a preacher. A Paul was needed to bring the Good News to Athens and Rome, and no doubt on the mission field to-day preaching is fundamental. A sermon, like a recruiting poster, calls a citizen to his duty, disturbs his contentment, and sends him to the enlistment station. It is by preaching its needs that any army secures its recruits; but does it maintain discipline the same way? I think not. Do the old-timers re-enlist because of the familiar posters? Seldom. Thank God for our stirring preachers; they are all too few. The greatest of them, however, cannot support the scattered outposts, where the spirit is depressed by monotonous cold and mud.

I suspect that the Christian, like the soldier, is improved by presenting himself frequently before his Commanding Officer for inspection. An unworthy officer cannot command more than superficial obedience, but only the tried soldier can tell you of the pride with which he slaves to please the superior whom he reveres. This personal devotion cannot be cultivated by a grand review at Christmas or Easter. The essential function of the Church is to present its members to the Chief, wherever they are on duty. The preacher, or the adjutant, may exhort the men to prepare themselves, but the response will depend upon their certainty that the Commander himself is near at hand. The need is for an altar, not a forum.

There would thus be created (there is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

no other word) that delightful sense of fellowship which was the miracle of the war. How eagerly men, formerly of the same regiment, greet one another! How lasting are those friendships between professor and taxi-driver who shared the same blanket! If the Church fostered this fraternity, Christians the world over would feel themselves brothers-in-arms, and the Church might mean to many, who are yet strangers within its gates, what it has come to mean to me.

SECOND PRIZE

Troubled Sixteen

By "M. H. W."

I AM a high school girl, just sixteen, and my candid opinion is: the Church is queer. The queerest thing about it is, it is trying so hard to amuse us! It is like my grandmother trying to play basket-ball. We young people don't want the Church to find amusement for us; we can find plenty of that for ourselves. When I was a very small child, I thought our church was the place to learn to be good—they taught me that in Sunday school. Now all we do is to belong to a big class, work to make it the biggest and its contributions the biggest, go to conventions, where we eat, sightsee, go to committee meetings and vote. Of course our bunch has a wonderful time; but we could have that anywhere.

I never stay to the preaching on Sunday, because it is so long before Dr. Angell begins to preach. He tires himself all out reading the notices and telling us about the causes we must give money for. When he begins to preach, at quarter to twelve, his voice is squeaky and he has to yell to be heard. I drive the car out to the park and read a novel till church is over, then go back for mother and dad. Sometimes a bunch of us do that, and have a kick out of it; but, honestly, I don't enjoy it.

There is nothing that can take the place of Church in my life, and really *fill* the place. There are sixteen-year-old troubles that I imagine the Church could help, such as the trouble of choosing my friends—especially boy friends; deciding what I want to be, and where it is best to go; to know where to stop when a gay time is on; to know how far I'm justified in putting one over on our dear old dotty English teacher; most of all, to have a reliable rule for making decisions.

The world is perfectly superb. I want to stay in it forever, get all the fun that's going, and be a pioneer of something fine. But there is so much to choose from that it makes me dizzy. I wish the Church would teach about once or twice a week, in words that I could understand yet words that are beautiful and fine-voiced, how to get the best out of life without being reckless. Mother makes me go to Sunday school, but that does not meet my need. I want to *want* the best; sometimes I don't want it, and find that fun! Why go to a church supper when a dance is so much prettier? Why waste my time studying Sunday school lesson—a little piece of the Bible, then stars for left-outs? That's not how I study history or science.

The Church is like "The Blue Boy" hanging in my room—ornamental but not useful. A roomful of paintings without mother and dad would be nothing. I think it is God that I need. I learned that when I got up at 4 A.M. and watched the sun rise and heard a meadow-lark talk. I wish the Church would come down out of the picture, help me live right, so I could say to "Bill"—my best friend: "You can't afford to miss going with me to church."

THIRD PRIZE

Creeds, Deeds, and Churches

By FRED R. LUNDGREN

WHEN a watch fails to keep accurate time, we do not throw it away. Nor do we take it back to the factory to have entire new works put in. We merely go to an expert and have him regulate it by changing the tension of the hair-spring. He does not throw the delicate spring away; nor does he take the whole watch apart. With deft fingers he makes that minute adjustment which governs and controls the movement of the watch.

Creeds govern the Church just like hair-springs control the watch. Creeds are the most delicate mechanism of the Church. They have been tempered by the most skillful experts of the ages. Hence we must take care who is allowed to tamper with these instruments. Now that the Church is "losing time" a cry is heard from those who reverence not the work of our forefathers, "Away with *creeds*, what we want is *deeds*." In other words, throw away the hair-spring; the mainspring is left. It will make the wheels go round.

Such is the fallacy of our ultra-modern churches to-day. How short-sighted is their policy! According to this view, we should throw away the Preamble of our Constitution because the Eighteenth Amendment is not properly enforced. What would the colonists have done without the Declaration of Independence? It was their *creed*. It was what they believed was right, and this conviction won the war. The doughboys in France had a creed. We had what we called "the American Creed" during the war. Creeds give a man "backbone." Creeds are nothing more than the outward expression of an inward conviction.

I know the Modernist will accuse me of trying to hide behind the skirts of cant to avoid doing my duty, but, on the other hand, I will accuse him of dodging the issues contained in a creed and searing the conscience with the dust of endeavor. It is impossible to live without a creed. When a man rejects one creed, his very rejection sets up another creed. In fact, "deeds" itself is a creed.

Creeds are man-made, but so are deeds. Without creeds there is no incentive for deeds. What you do depends on what you are; and what you are depends on what you believe. History is full of illustrations proving this.

What the Church needs to-day is a more vital creed. Its "hair-spring" needs adjustment to the complex demands of the present, but it is foolhardy to think of throwing this mechanism away. Creeds have stood at the helm of Christendom for ages, guiding our sacred ship—the Church. Now that the storms beat hard against its prow, let us not abandon the only instrument of control, but let us man the ship completely, strengthen the masts, and perfect its sacred helm.

THIRD PRIZE

A Letter to an Older Generation

By "GRANDSON and NAMESAKE"

MY dear Grandfather: I have been reading the diary record of your last fifty years on earth. Every page shows what a great part your church played in your life.

To-day, I, your grandson, after the most straitest sect of our religion brought up a Methodist, have not attended church for many months. Circumstances have made attendance impossible; the point is that I have not missed it. When I contrast my feeling with your deep disappointment at losing even one of the four or five services you attended every week, I wonder.

I do not think my generation is less ethical than yours; I do not think it is less moral; I believe it may have a little

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

more of that foremost Christian virtue, charity. But it is certainly less pious. Why?

If the Church is to the religious life what clothing is to the physical, is it, as some say to-day, worn out? It seems to me that it is, rather, a misfit. Too large? or too small? Perhaps too large at some points and too small at others.

Misfit clothing which we had neither the skill to alter nor the wherewithal to renew we would endure, unless perhaps in some climate so mild that clothing could be discarded altogether. There may be something in the moral, social, economic atmospheres to-day that enables so many to discard all religious clothing except a meager breech-clout of death and marriage sacrament.

But a winter may be coming. For this reason, as soon as circumstances permit, I will resume church attendance, little as I am directly interested, and continue church support in such ways as I may be able. Charity I trust I have in some degree. What my hope is, I hardly know. But at least I have faith in the continuity of an institution older than Christianity; an institution in which Christianity itself started as an alteration meeting altered needs; an institution which has changed its form times without number almost beyond all recognition to meet the changing needs of men.

Once more the old order changeth, but the new has not yet come. Perhaps if you have found that better land in which you so implicitly believed, you see things hidden from

Your loving
GRANDSON AND NAMESAKE.

Messing Up Our Pioneer History

By CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

Here is a voice from the once-wild West, appealing for an honest record of its former wildness. The author is a delegate from the Amalgamated Union of Disgusted Pioneers

ONE of these days the movies are going to be visited by a devastation from the "wide open spaces." It will not be because of the hifalutin doings out at Hollywood, though the prairies do talk of barring every actor who gets into a scandal. Anyhow, that uprising will be from those who take the movie folks seriously. The real ruction will come from the Amalgamated Union of Disgusted Pioneers—those who remain of the generation that helped set up its towns and plow the sod and generally transform the plains into a haven for wheat shockers and Ford cars.

It has all happened because the film producers have gone into early Western history. It was endurable so long as they stuck to the Canadian police and Alaska, which nobody can locate definitely; but lately have come along a lot of pictures that propose to give the actual doings that happened in actual towns away back in the before-Bryan days. And those towns become all "het up" over the preliminary announcements by the press agents of reproduction of scenes, buildings, characters, right there in the town where the big happenings were originally presented. The old-timers have gathered on the street corners for twenty years, telling just where Wild Bill Hickok stood when he picked off Jim McCandless, exactly where the "Last Chance Saloon" held forth when the cowboys made their famous and fatal raid. And now it was all to be shown in pictures at the Palace Theater—a "first run," because this was the very town in which it all happened—hurrah and hurroo for the revival of the good old days!

Not only this town but others have been going through that same thrill, for frontier-time pictures are becoming common, located "just where the events took place"—presumably. And after many weeks of trumpetings by the local papers along come the flaring posters and dodgers and advertising, telling that the event is at hand.

One of them arrived the other night. It purported to be the life story of a famous frontier character, a "bad man" of early days, with notches in his gun and all that sort of ornament. Hundreds of the men who knew him as a familiar town notable are living. Many of them were at the theater, eager to see the town's favorite hero depicted.

"Well, what about it?" I asked the most interested of them all after the show was over.

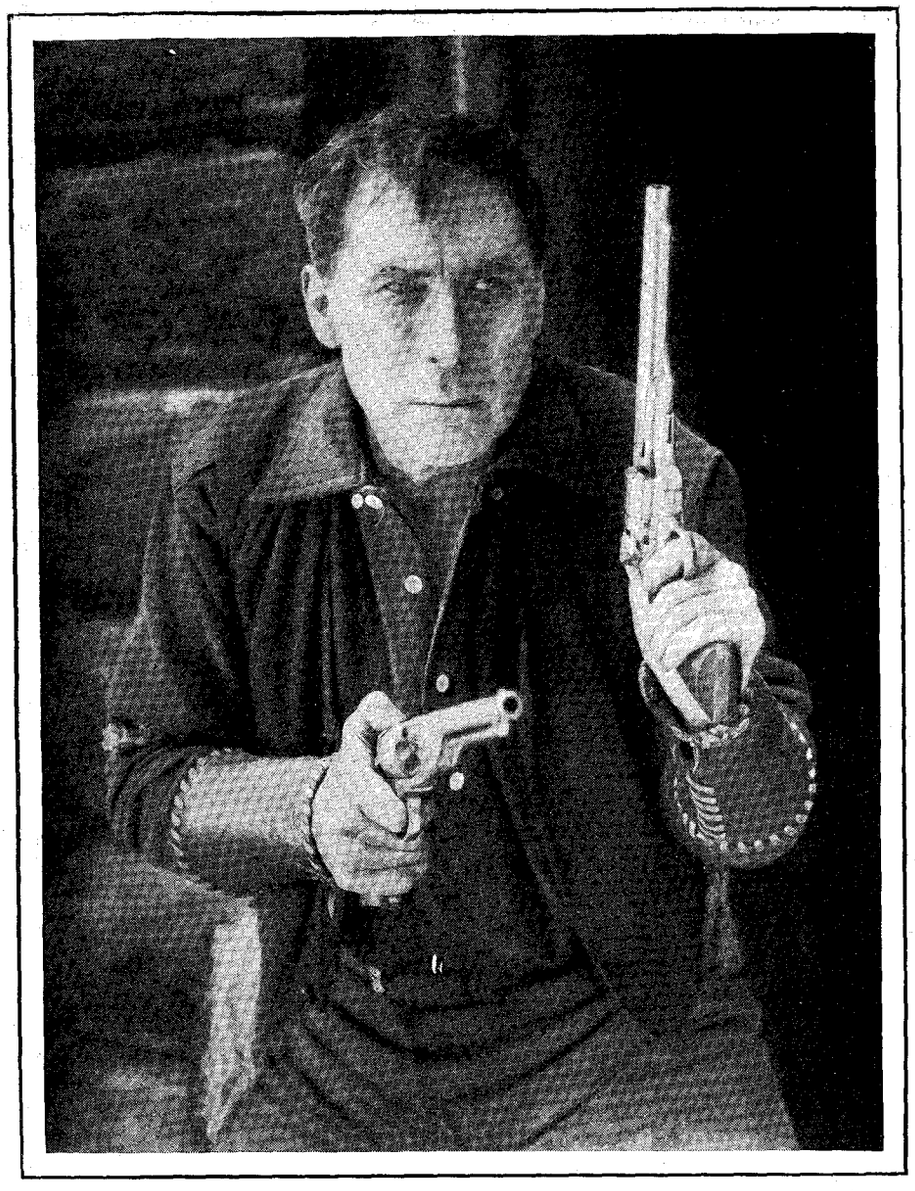
"It was all 'bunk,'" he replied, sadly. "There wasn't nothing right about it anywhere except the title. That hero lived here and did his big work here, yet the scene was laid in a town where he never was in his life. The actor didn't look like the man at all. No human being could have done what the picture showed, standing in the middle of a street and killing a dozen bad men while they was shooting at him and never get hurt. They didn't shoot that way. The ending was wrong; he was shot up North, and is buried there. I don't care about the acting, or the killing when it couldn't be done; but why should the young generation get its history wrong? Why, this town wasn't even shown, and it was right here it all happened!" He was then and there enrolled as a charter member of the Amalgamated Union of Disgusted Pioneers.

His criticism had nothing to do with the technique of the filming, the action of the play, but was concerned with the facts—foisting on a well-known character whose life was well known to him a fake assortment of movements, locations, and accomplishments. He could not get it out of his mind that the truth would have been so much more interesting and would have really been of some worth. He would like to have history preserved as it was.

The other day a Western woman brought suit for $100,000 damages because in one of the famous historical pioneer pictures her father is shown as a drunken boor having two squaw wives, instead of being, as she claims, a rough but clean gentleman. The audiences have already their visualization of the old scout, however, and it cannot well be changed. Had the events taken place hundreds of years ago, considerable could be forgiven, for perhaps it is impossible to make a perfect reproduction of those times. But these are to-day's history, familiar and with definite remembrances in contemporaries' minds.

The country town is sensitive regarding its history. It is like a family with pride in ancestry. Each village has its own particular set of heroes, and the prairie country is so new that the very

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



William S. Hart as "Wild Bill" Hickok

beginnings of things yet remain fresh in the residents' minds. And every town shown on the screen with events twisted adds its older population to the membership in the A. U. of D. P.

Last summer I was at Sauk Center, the home town of Sinclair Lewis, associated by thousands with "Main Street"—and proud of its distinction. On the principal thoroughfare is the Main Street Café. The first conversation the visitor hears is information regarding the famous author and what the town thinks of the book, where he lived, and some account of his reputation as a town cut-up in his boyhood days. Across from the hotel is the new picture theater. It was here that the film of the famous book was first shown in the State of Minnesota and the doings of Carol Kennicut and her fellow-residents of Gopher Prairie were delineated.

"It was funny," said the garage-man as he was filling up my car's gas tank. "Folks came for miles that night; everybody in town was lined up long before the doors opened—we wanted to see just what we looked like. We thought, you know, that practically all of us would be shown in the picture. But shucks! there wasn't none of us there, nor Sauk Center, nor nothing—just a picture with the characters that we didn't know. Of course a lot of folks were glad of it, because they don't think the book is exactly fair to the small town, and they rather dislike the idea the country seems to have that this town was really Gopher Prairie —which it wasn't."

The point of the incident is that the Western town is jealous of its position in history. When it is mentioned either in fiction or sterner relations, it desires accuracy. Curious how far-reaching is this interest in the early history of the West. Residents of a town made prominent in the cattle-trail story "North of 36," by Emerson Hough, have received scores of letters from every part of the country asking if all the incidents were true to life. Could a woman go over the trail accompanied only by her cowboys? Of course she could, but the old-timers say none did. Was there a Fourth of July celebration in the early history of the town? Was there a band to welcome the first herd that wended its weary way from the Texas plains to the newly established shipping station in central Kansas? These and dozens of other queries come. The latest was from a professor of English in an Eastern university; another was from a Congressman. And the old-timer, sturdy in his faith and knowledge, with the events of frontier days yet fresh in his memory, takes his pen in hand and covers pages, reciting what he recalls of the real happenings and ending with the plaintive remark, "I don't see why it wouldn't make a better story and be just as easy to tell things right."

Not much printed record exists of the frontier days. Photographs are rare of the beginnings of things; not until towns had made some growth did the dispenser of tintypes and card photographs appear, and kodaks had not been invented. Nor was there a newspaper until the town had assumed rather dignified proportions, and it is fortunate if the early files have not long ago been destroyed.

So in the memories of elderly men now remains all the real history of the frontier. They are for the most part unversed in literary art. They can talk by the hour on incidents and events, but have little capacity for putting it all in connected and vivid print. When they are gone, the history of the pioneers will be left to legends and to such collections of documents and facts as have been gathered by enthusiasts in preserving the story of the West's awakening.

Writing or picturing events without the aid of the men who lived through the stirring times when foundations were laid gives to history a crooked slant. Because the sections where history was made most vividly are keenly sensitive to this and because they are exceedingly jealous of the part they played in the building of the plains, they voice through their newspapers and in their letters a vigorous protest.

It may be that the organization of the A. U. of D. P. will eventually get results. It may be able to stir some genius to delve into the records and project a true reproduction of early days, a writer who will not allow imagination to run away with facts, a poet who will soar low enough to visualize the landscape. If this be not accomplished, the members can merely continue to dispute and register dissatisfaction. They are doing that now, and seem likely to maintain their position with increasing positiveness.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What Our Farmers Found Out

By THEODORE M. KNAPPEN

The author of this article traveled through Europe with the delegates of the Farm Bureau Federation. He presents a graphic picture of Europe through the eyes of American farmers

OUR farmers investigated Europe in their own ingenuous way. We bravely invaded formal Europe, official and social, from Southampton to London, to Antwerp, to Brussels, to Paris, to Copenhagen, to Hamburg, to Berlin, to Verdun and Rheims, and back again to the French and British capitals, without the grace of a dress suit. Notebook in hand, we talked audaciously with the great and mighty and sympathetically with the weak and humble.

The party desired to find out, as representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, what is the matter with Europe from the standpoint of American farmers with more to sell than Europe is ready to buy. It was suspected that maybe there was some impelling relation between the alarming mortgage foreclosures in the American wheat belt and the smokeless smoke-stacks of the Ruhr. The Ruhr, of course, is only the symbol for the reparation problem. Naturally, reparation implies injuries and damages, so our farmers wanted to inspect both in that battle-scarred strip of territory in the north and east of France.

At Rheims we were deeply impressed by the shattered Cathedral, reared in the thirteenth century, as the inscription has it, "To the Glory of God," but I think we made fully as deep an impression on Cardinal Archbishop Lucon.

The venerable prelate insisted on going with us from his official residence to the Cathedral, despite a raw and biting air. When he had completed his moving account of the bombardment day by day, and how each shell that struck the sacred edifice was promptly reported by telegraph to the Pope at Rome, and by him telegraphed to the German Emperor, one of our party said:

"Say, Cardinal, come over here now and have your picture taken with me." And the Cardinal "come."

Apparently the august man of God took no offense, but when we got back to Paris and related this incident to a French friend he exclaimed, in horror, "Don't you understand that the Cardinal is next to God himself!"

In the devastated region, on the Belgian side, we saw farmers using cows as oxen. Why? Because the horses that the Germans took away in the four years of Belgium's agony had not yet been replaced. That was a form of damage that appealed to farmers. Then, when we traveled in automobiles for hundreds of miles along the old battle-fronts and saw hundreds of peasants' villages slowly rising again from the inconceivable chaos of ruins (800,000 houses destroyed) we visualized some more damage, and we began to understand why the French farmers—and they rule France—stand solidly behind M. Poincaré and his undeniable and unconquerable determination that the Germans shall pay. This French peasant may be a stupid fellow, we reflected, but he is apt to have his way; even as 400,000 of them fell in defense of Verdun, and 700,000 Germans fell with them, to make good the slogan of that great defense, "They shall not pass."

A little humor was injected into the grimness of the ravaged zone when some of the villagers in the Marne salient of 1918 complained thus: "Your fresh young American army was too impetuous and too keen; the Germans had not destroyed our houses during their occupancy, but your boys were so eager to use their artillery that they would not give the Germans a chance to retreat unmolested, and so, messieurs, it was really the American guns that did the damage here."

Of course we had to have a talk with Tiger Clemenceau—two of them, in fact. The vigorous old man received us in simple fashion at his Paris home at No. 8 Rue de Franklin. We did not need to ask him any questions. He tore right into the subject.

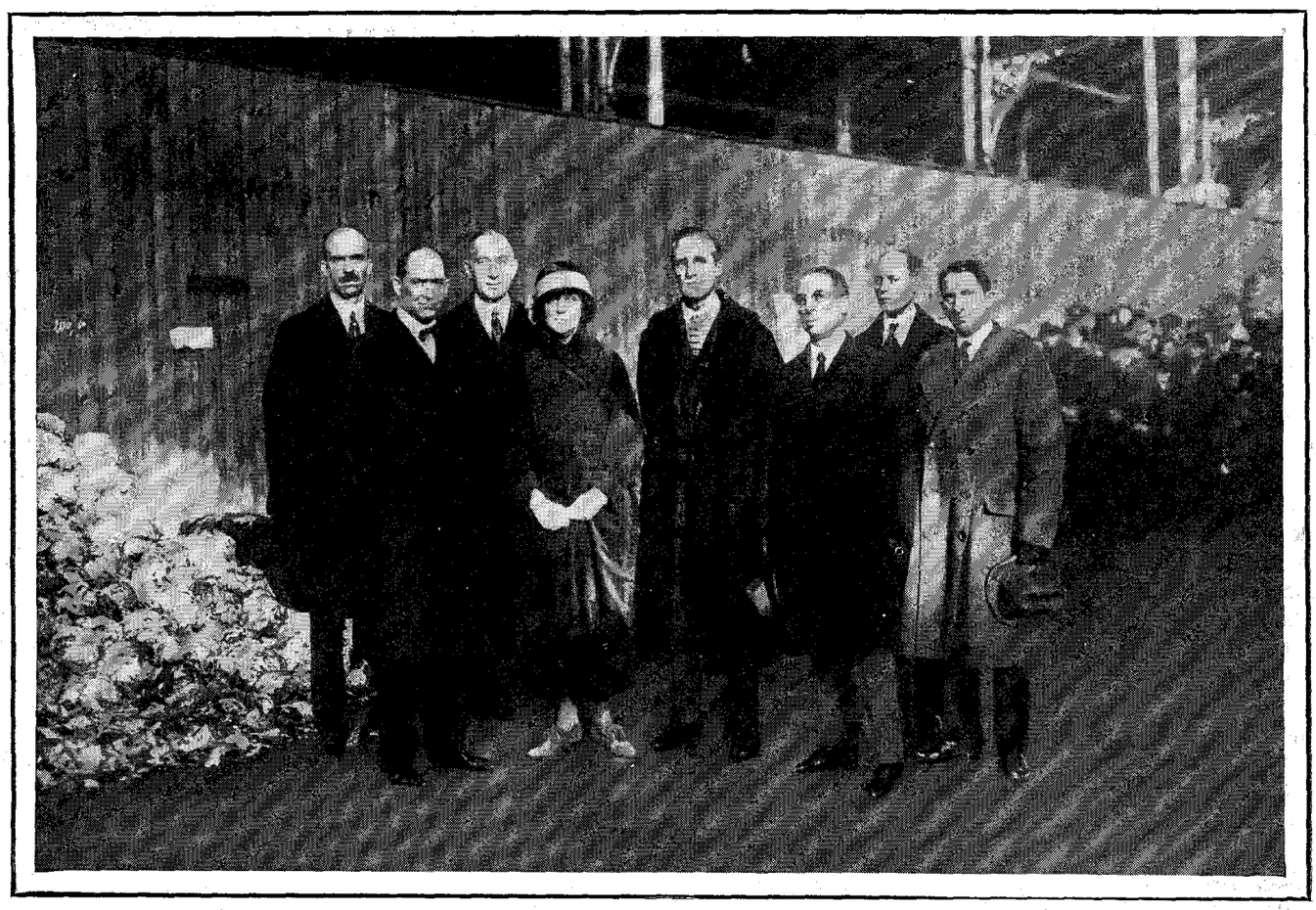
"May I take some notes?" I said.

"Certainly," was the answer.

"It's a very complicated question," said the Tiger, "not depending upon economic matters only, which you as American farmers probably cannot understand. We are all in a very bad fix—France, Germany, England—all Europe. The military victory over Germany was finally achieved, but we had enormous losses, so had England; then you left us. It was a great misfortune for the world, a supreme misfortune, that America left the Allies in the hour of victory. I gave up a great deal to America that I would not have given up to England. Alas! while the signature of France is on the

Dog and woman team—a sight the Farmers' Delegation saw in Prussia. The woman seemed happy at that. The husband, also happy, is on the right

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The Farmers' Delegation in a Berlin soup kitchen. Cabbages on the left and the hungry mob on the right. Mrs. Kreisler (center), wife of the famous violinist, spends her husband's income and much more on soup kitchens for the "lower classes" and a restaurant for the starving "intellectuals"

Charter of American Liberation the signature of America is not on the Charter of the Liberation of France, the Treaty of Versailles. So we were left face to face with England. I am not the man to speak badly of England—a wonderful Empire and a wonderful people. America has grown out of England, but has not the English attitude toward world politics"—and here M. Clemenceau stopped me. "Take no more notes," he said. "What I have to say now is confidential, and if you publish it I will say you lie. I will indicate when you may resume."

Despite many requests for permission to resume, it was never granted. Trusting in our fidelity, and in the power of his potential denial, we were let into some of the mysteries of the politics of Europe by this veteran player of that game. It is possible to say that it was a revelation, but we will have to let it go at that.

Through some misunderstanding, we did not have a promised interview with Premier Poincaré, but an American journalist in Paris, who saw him the same day, and it was a day of hot debate as to what France was achieving at the Ruhr, gave us this *bon mot* from his interview:

"Germany," the Premier said, "may escape dissolution or separation on the one hand, or she may escape the payment of reparations on the other; but, by the gods! she shall not escape both."

That's about the way we sized it up. France is in the Ruhr to make it doubly certain that Germany shall be impaled upon one or the other horn of the dilemma.

The French have no confidence in the new Germany. To them she is simply the old Germany in an expedient guise.

"What do you think of the new renten mark plan?" we asked of Colonel Georges, General de Goutte's aide, in charge of economic matters in the Ruhr. Germany had just launched this new mark, based on mortgages on the industries and farm lands of the Empire, in an effort to induce a stable currency.

"It may be all right, it may succeed," he answered, "but a skeptical man might surmise that those who have exploited the mark into nothingness, finding now that some of the wealth of Germany has escaped them, are planning to run the gamut again with another mark, and get the rest."

There was a hard glint in the eyes of this direct and crisply spoken soldier as he indulged in this cynicism. His jaws clicked like a steel trap as he spoke of the bloodless struggle in the Ruhr, and we perceived that it was something besides 50,000 bayonets that had brought German industries to heel. While we were there they all signed on the dotted line indicated by Colonel Georges. De Goutte had won his epigrammatic "last battle of the war that ended in 1918." Doubtless the iron grip of France on the throbbing heart of German industry was a brutal thing, as brutal perhaps as the posters all over Germany picture it; France being impersonated by a furious dark Amazon grasping for the Ruhr with talonlike fingers. Doubtless it staggered German industry and shook the trade of the world, but, momentary economics aside, perhaps it was necessary to fight this *post-bellum* battle.

"Germany knows who's licked now," commented one of our party.

Contrary to the impression widely disseminated in America and stamped upon us in Berlin, the victors in the Ruhr have no atrocities to their discredit.

"We could not have believed it," municipal officials and industrials told us in Essen, "that an all-powerful foreign soldiery could have been billeted upon a defenseless population with so little crime and indignity. We must say that, on the whole, the conduct of the French soldiers and officers is so exemplary as to be beyond belief." And we feel that we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

must pay tribute to these Germans who were ready to deny the propaganda of Berlin despite the stagnant misery to which the occupancy of the Ruhr had brought them.

Though physically the under dogs, it is plain to see that these captains of industry have only contempt for the French except as military masters. To them the French are babies in industry, and they would have laughed if they had not been forced to weep at the spectacle of French boy soldiers and civilians trying to put together the puzzle of this tremendous interlocked industrial region with its thousands of miles of railways and its innumerable coal mines, coke ovens, and hundreds of industrial plants, complexly linked together.

I think we were as much shocked by German candor in regard to the responsibility for the war as we were pleased by its candor in regard to the conduct of the French military in the Ruhr. "We feel that we are guiltless of the war," said former Finance State Secretary Hirsch to us; and that judgment was echoed and repeated wherever we went in Germany. Marching to trains in Berlin in 1914 the reservists, called to the colors, cried out to the cheering and weeping populace: "Fear not, dear friends, we will keep them out." To this day all Germany believes that war was fought to keep the French, English, Russians, and what-not out of the Fatherland. The Germans profess to be ready to pay reasonable and endurable reparations, but they do not really regard them as reparations. They are to them indemnities, the penalties of a lost war; not just reparations of the destruction of a wicked war.

There is no denying the wretchedness and suffering of the masses in the German cities. Somehow, the hardships and deprivations of the fallen are more appealing than those of people who have never been in high places, so one is deeply moved by this spectacle of emaciation, malnutrition, and personal inefficiency that has come upon this people, who yet manage to give the observer the impression that in some respects they are a superior race.

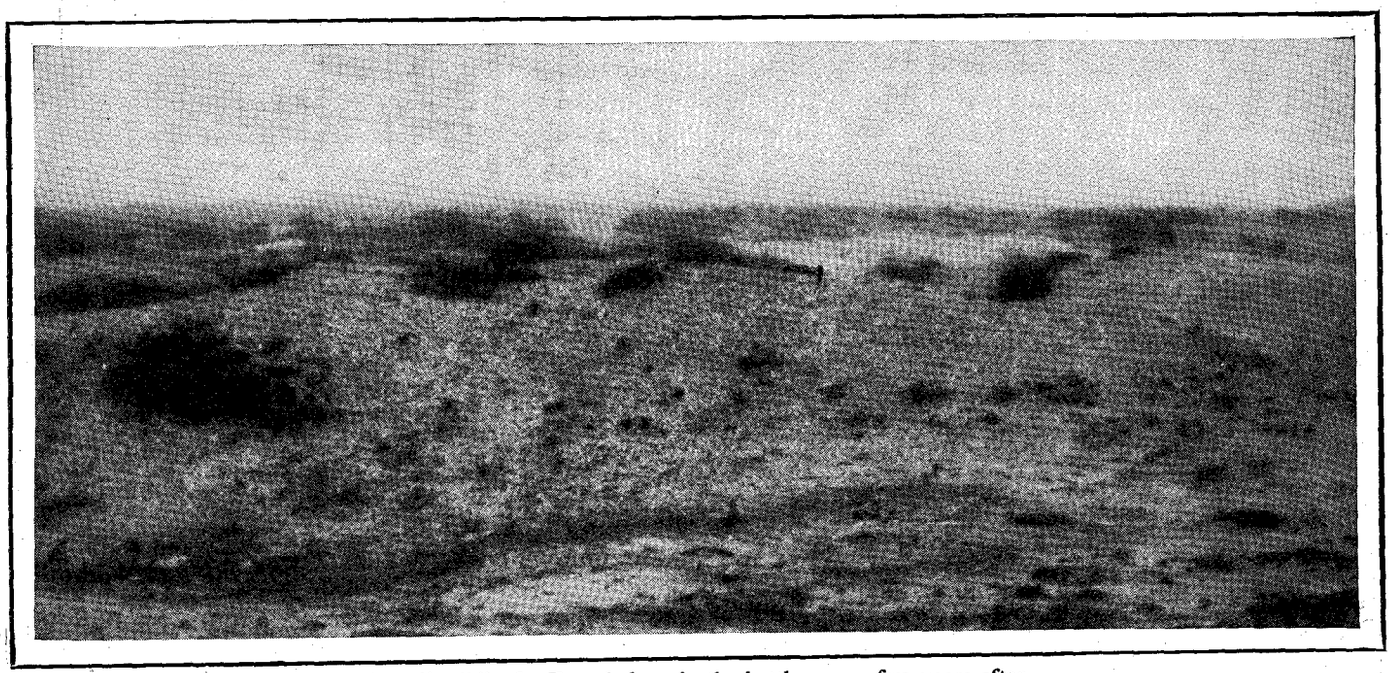
"Wait, let us have a picture of these women," said one of the delegation, as we were going over a large German farm. The women, six of them, were vigorously spading up a field. The landlord hustled us on, but in a momentary diversion of his attention the picture was taken. Somehow there was something repugnant to our people in the spectacle of women, even though they were tough, rugged, sturdy, squat peasant women, doing the hard and dirty manual work of the farms, both in sodden field and filthy barnyard, as we saw them in Germany; but our keen-eyed farmers did not let this matter obscure the marvels of scientific agriculture that have won so much wealth from the lean soil of Germany. The peasant women were not working because of any unusual hardship in rural Germany, for the country regions are in no such desperate and gloomy state as are the cities and the citizens.

The farmers are prosperous, exceedingly prosperous. They have in their hands about all the square meals there are in Germany, which lacks the financial ability to pay for the importations of foodstuffs. They have found ways to part with a limited portion of these square meals without getting "stung" by overmuch useless paper money. They were burned a little when the mark, after a slow decline, plunged over the precipice, but they soon learned their lesson. We found one farmer who had three pianos and thirteen sewing-machines that he had taken in lieu of money; and doubtless many others have bartered their products for a lot of truck that they cannot use just now; but it is a lot more valuable than paper marks, whose chief value is waste paper. Along with some superfluities, German farmers have found ways to plow their profits from actual production as well as from the falling mark back into their farms. Lacking a currency that will hold accumulated values, the farmers have put them into their farms in the form of heavy fertilizers, in stores of fertilizers for future need, in new and better machinery, in new buildings, in drainage, in electrification.

We saw markets in Germany for American agricultural products squeezed thin between the expanding and improving agriculture and dwindling and deteriorating industrial production.

We found the French farmer prosperous beyond the dreams of pre-war years. He is endeavoring to make France fully self-sustaining in the staples of life. Not much encouragement for our farmers there. We found the sturdy and likable English farmer pretty much down and out, which was true also of English industry with its 2,000,000 unemployed, and so we found little to encourage us there. We traced it all to the reparation *impasse*. That is the big thing that must be settled—and we recall one thing that Clemenceau would permit us to say:

"Europe is in a bad way because you deserted the Allies. It will not be in a better way until you return—and you will return."



The "soil" of a French farm in the battle area—five years after

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Company

Three-Eighty-One Fourth Avenue
NEW YORK
Editorial Rooms

March 18, 1924

DEAR OUTLOOK READERS :

Is this going to be simply a campaign of mud slinging?

Of course corruption must be rooted out of the Government and of the political parties.

But if this campaign is to be one worthy of a self-governing people, we who are citizens of this Republic must discuss the issues which will determine the future policies of the Nation.

No greater duty rests upon the public press to-day than to see that these issues are presented and discussed.

To that end we are asking you to join with us in making platforms, not of the politicians, but of the people. We have tried to make your part in this as simple and easy as possible.

On the other side of this page we have presented the issues that appear to be most important. We have spent pains and time in drawing up this platform without party or class bias. All you need to do is to make cross marks in the spaces supplied for the purpose.

Before doing this we ask you to discuss these questions among your associates and in your household. The family, as they are gathered in the living-room or about the dining table, can talk these things over, and each member can come to his own decision. In the club, or in the office, or in the factory, or on the farm, you can discuss these questions.

When you have made your decision, adding anything that you wish in the space allowed for the purpose, write down your name and address and mail us the key to your answer. In order to have the final result published before the Conventions meet, it will be necessary to have this ballot in our hands by Wednesday, April 30.

The more promptly you mail this ballot, the better, for the results will be published in The Outlook from time to time as the ballots come in. Here is a chance for you to make a real contribution to the Government of your country.

Very sincerely yours,

Ethere L Abbott

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE OUTLOOK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Platforms of the People

A chance for American citizens to make their voices heard

I—TRANSPORTATION

1. Voluntary consolidation of the railroads.
2. Compulsory consolidation of the railroads.
3. Compulsory freight rate reduction.
4. Continuance of Esch-Cummins Act.
5. Nationalization of the railroads with co-operative administration by workers, shippers, and public.

II—AGRICULTURAL RELIEF

1. Formation of a Federal Grain Export Corporation.
2. Federal aid for Farmers' Co-operatives.
3. Federal purchase of wheat.
4. Price fixing of staple farm products.
5. Further extension of farm credits.
6. Development of St. Lawrence waterways.

III—TAXATION

1. Reduction of taxes by Mellon plan.
2. Reduction of taxes by Garner plan.
3. A Federal tax on land held out of use.

IV—TARIFF

1. Continuance of Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law.
2. Continuance of flexible provision for revenue only with lowering of tariffs.
3. Tariff for revenue only without flexible provision.

V—BONUS

1. Adjusted compensation for all war veterans.

VI—PROHIBITION

1. Rigid enforcement under Civil Service.
2. Change in the alcoholic content as now limited by the Volstead Act.

VII—GENERAL WELFARE

1. Equal social, legal, and industrial rights for women.
2. An amendment enabling Congress to prevent exploitation of children in industry.
3. Federal Anti-Lynching Law.
4. Establishment of a Federal Employment Bureau.

VIII—EDUCATION

1. Extension of principle of Federal aid for education.

IX—IMMIGRATION

1. Registration of aliens.
2. Continuance of quota method of restriction.
3. Further restriction.
4. Less restriction.
5. Examination of prospective immigrants at ports of departure.

X—PREPAREDNESS

1. Expansion of Navy to standards set by Conference on Limitation of Armament.
2. Extension of Air Service.

XI—AIR MAIL

1. The further development of air mail service.

XII—LABOR

1. Continuance of Railroad Labor Board.
2. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes.
3. Nationalization, and democratic administration by technicians, workers, and consumers, of coal mines.
4. Federal licensing of private detective agencies.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

XIII—KU KLUX KLAN

1. Programme of Klan.

XIV—SUPER-POWER

1. Government control and distribution of high-power transmission.

XV—MONEY

1. Issuing of Federal currency based on commodities and labor.

XVI—CONSERVATION

1. A vigorous conservation policy with extended Federal control over public properties.

XVII—MERCHANT MARINE

1. Sale of Government ships to private owners.
2. Operation by Government of Government-owned ships.
3. Federal ship subsidy.

XVIII—GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

1. Reorganization of the Executive Departments on the lines proposed in President's Annual Message.
2. Effort to arrest the development of bureaucratic power.

XIX—FOREIGN RELATIONS

1. League of Nations.
2. World Court.
3. Hague Tribunal.
4. Development of Four-Power Treaty principle.
5. Secretary Hughes's present policy:
   - (*a*) Non-recognition of Russia.
   - (*b*) Strengthening Monroe Doctrine.
   - (*c*) Sale of arms to foreign governments.
   - (*d*) Unofficial co-operation with foreign commissions.
   - (*e*) Least possible participation.
6. Cancellation of foreign debts.

XX—If you wish, write on the dotted line at the bottom of the blank below the title of any plank you think should be added to the above list, and vote on it.

The numerals in the blank form below correspond to the numerals in the list of public questions on this and the opposite page. Please indicate your preference by placing a cross mark (X) in one of the three boxes after each of the numerals in the blank form. If you wish, write out in 150 words or less what you regard as a model plank on the subject you consider paramount. Then mail the blank (with the plank) to:

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

The Editors of The Outlook, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

My party preference is

Republican ☐ Democratic ☐ ..... ☐

	Approve	Ignore	Condemn
I—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐
II—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐
III—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
IV—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
V—1	☐	☐	☐
VI—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
VII—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐
VIII—1	☐	☐	☐
IX—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐
X—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
XI—1	☐	☐	☐
XII—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐
XIII—1	☐	☐	☐
XIV—1	☐	☐	☐
XV—1	☐	☐	☐
XVI—1	☐	☐	☐
XVII—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
XVIII—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
XIX—1	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐
(*a*)	☐	☐	☐
(*b*)	☐	☐	☐
(*c*)	☐	☐	☐
(*d*)	☐	☐	☐
(*e*)	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐
XX—		☐	☐ ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Platforms of the People

(See three pages preceding)

¶ Urge your friends to unite with you in helping to construct political platforms truly representative of public opinion.

¶ Follow week by week the reports of the progress of this poll as they appear in The Outlook.

¶ Extra copies of this ballot will be forwarded at once upon requests from any individuals, schools, clubs, granges, or unions that may desire to co-operate in the undertaking.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Book Table

The Fabulous Forties

A Review

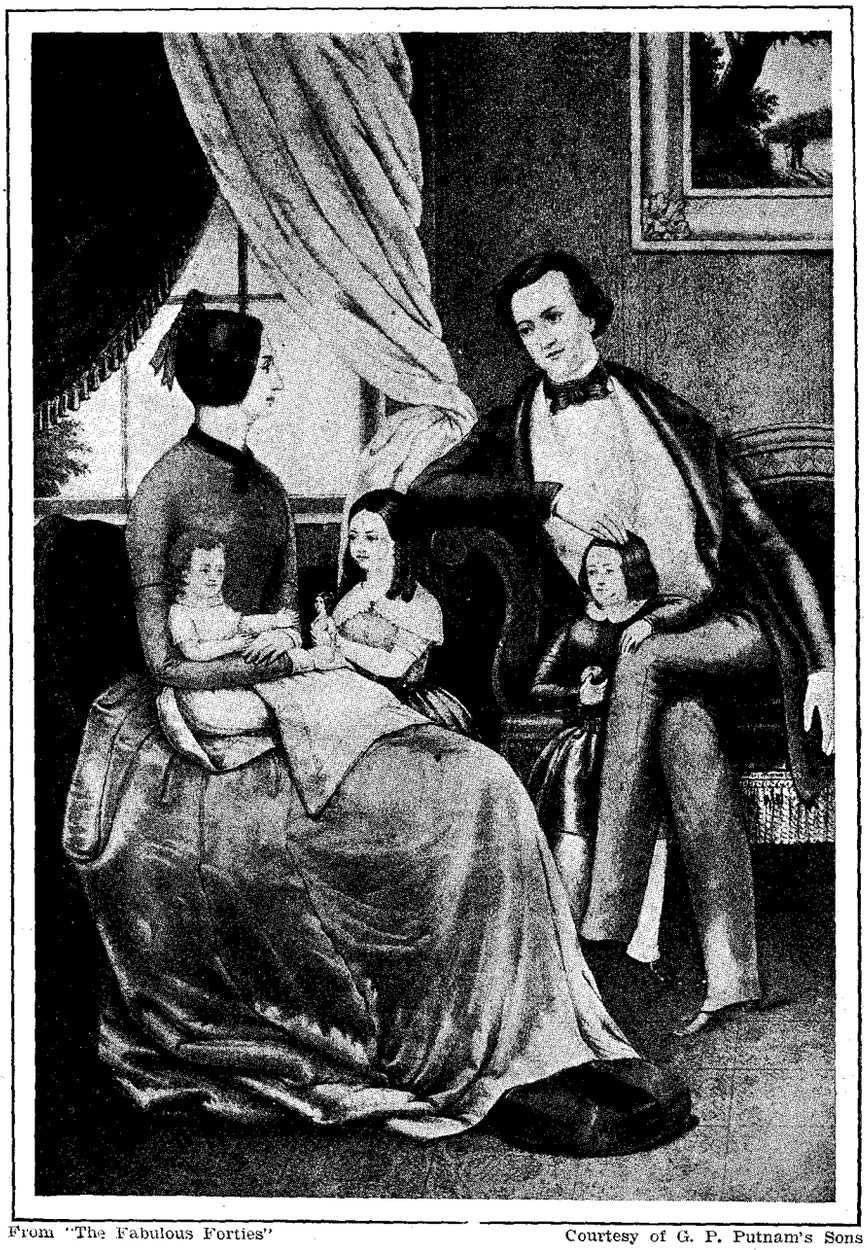
By James L. Ford

"THE FABULOUS FORTIES,"[1] the title chosen by Mr. Meade Minnigerode for his narrative of the most important and diverting happenings of the fifth decade of the nineteenth century, is at once alliterative, felicitous, and, above all, informative, for few of us realize the number of those happenings or the deep broad mark left by them on the chronicles of New York.

Many of these events are of National importance, but the author's chief concern is with those directly affecting the metropolis, of which city he shows his understanding by the amount of space he devotes to the theater and every other form of public entertainment. This portion of his history begins with the engagement at the Park Theater, in 1840, of Fanny Elssler, who danced in skirts that barely cleared her ankles, and created a sensation that has no parallel in the annals of our stage. She appeared in several ballets, one of which represented the sufferings of a woman from the bite of a tarantula. Indeed, the story of the Elssler season in New York indicates enormous changes in the Terpsichorean art, as well as in popular taste, during the past eighty-odd years.

Very interesting, indeed, is Mr. Minnigerode's account of the many entertainments between the Elssler engagement and the Astor Place riots in '49. One fully described by the author was rendered famous by the performance of Mr. Frank Chanfrau in the rôle of Mose, the Bowery boy, member of a local fire company at a time when the Volunteer Fire Department was one of the great institutions of the city. So well was Mr. Chanfrau made up for the part in a red shirt and with hair plastered down on his temples that, although a popular favorite at the time, the audience at first failed to recognize him. Even the manager of the house mistook him for a loafer who had found his way behind the scenes, and was on the point of ordering him out of the theater.

The student of theatrical history may learn many things from this book, one of which is the fact that the so-called "Living Pictures" of undraped women which held the boards in more than one of our playhouses several years ago were a popular form of diversion in the "Forties," and were presented with even more scanty drapery than during their revival. In fact, they were ultimately suppressed by the authorities. That the stage was farther away from real life then than now is indicated by the popularity of the absurd melodramas—at least they seem absurd to us now—and the keen interest that the public took in a school of domestic drama scarcely less fatuous. Nevertheless the theater had a far stronger hold upon the popular imagination than it has ever had since, a fact fully evidenced by the Astor Place riots, when the militia was called out and twenty persons were killed because of a violent dispute regarding the relative merits of Mr. Forrest and Mr. Macready. It is difficult to conceive of any two actors of to-day, no matter how great their vogue, who could provoke a riot in order that their respective claims to superiority could be established. Here and there we come across the names of actors who still held the stage during my own early memory, while many of the plays Mr. Minnigerode describes are permanently established in the annals of the town. One of these plays, "Fashion," produced



From "The Fabulous Forties" Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons

Married

[1] The Fabulous Forties. By Meade Minnigerode. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From the records of the day, Meade Minnigerode has reconstructed a many-sided picture of America's "awkward age" from 1840 to 1850. "It is like looking at the faded photographs in an old family album," says the *N. Y. Times* of

THE FABULOUS FORTIES

Illustrated with old prints. $3.50

GALAPAGOS: WORLD'S END

By William Beebe

"Mr. Beebe has written 'Galapagos' in the language that millions can understand. . . . The finish leaves the reader gasping for breath."—*William T. Hornaday.*

126 illustrations. $9.00

CALVIN COOLIDGE

An Intimate Biography

M. E. Hennessy, called by former President Taft "political custodian of Massachusetts," sketches the man of the hour.

DARKER PHASES OF THE SOUTH

Frank Tannenbaum tells of his personal survey of the South and its peculiar sociological problems. $2.00

SOME MEMORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Reminiscences of the Civil War period and its great men, by George Haven Putnam. $2.00

THE LULLABY

And Other Plays

By Edward Knoblock

Includes also "Marie-Odile" and "Tiger, Tiger." $2.00

For Lenten Reading

WHAT IS MAN?
By J. Arthur Thomson. $2.00

THE REVELATION OF GOD IN NATURE
By Joseph McCabe and Rev. C. J. Shebbeare. $2.50

BEAUTY IN RELIGION AND THE FRIENDSHIP OF GOD
By A. Maude Royden. Each $1.25

ENCHANTED AISLES

By Alexander Woollcott

Sparkling pictures of the theatre and its most entertaining personalities, as well as genial essays on life and letters. $2.50

For Sale at all Bookstores

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

2 West 45th St., New York

in 1845, was revived a very short time ago and, at the moment of writing, is on view at a New York theater.

It should not be forgotten that the "Forties" deserve a permanent place in municipal history, because it was early in that decade that the most remarkable showman that America has produced, and one who has had few equals in other lands, began his noteworthy career. He struck the public taste with an exhibition of wonderful variety, including industrious fleas, living statuary, Albinos, ventriloquists, and a panorama. Many gray-haired men of to-day cherish pleasant memories of Barnum's Museum and of the wonders that it contained, especially during the seventh decade of the last century, when Tom Thumb and his associate dwarfs were sensationally famous. I myself have seen the cherry-colored cat (the color of a black cherry) and the "What-is-it?"—a half-witted colored boy who, I am told, is still alive and on exhibition in remote regions. To Barnum, moreover, belongs the credit of bringing the science of publicity to a point which has never been surpassed.

A curious phase of the publishing business flourished during this period when gift-books, annuals, and tokens, so called, flooded the market. These volumes, always handsomely bound and with gilt-edged leaves, were designed as presents suitable to Christmas, birth anniversaries, or almost any occasion of rejoicing. To meet this peculiar demand the books contained nothing inconsistent with the current notions of propriety, which were then more severe than at present. Their contents were from the pens of such writers as Edgar Poe, Whittier, Bryant, Mrs. Sigourney, and other authors of high repute.

There were, however, during this decade many happenings of such serious import that literature and the drama were thrown into the shade. One of the most conspicuous of these happenings was the visit of Charles Dickens in 1842. We may have been a crude nation at that time, but in taking our exact intellectual measure account should be rendered of a widespread appreciation of the great English novelist, who was, I am certain, more generally read in this country than in his own. Dickens came to New York with the cultured phrases of Boston's adulations still ringing pleasantly in his ears, and certainly New York did the best it could to give him an imposing welcome. There was a great dinner over which Washington Irving presided, and before that event there had been the "Boz Ball," which Philip Hone called "the greatest affair in modern times, the fullest libation ever poured upon the altar of the Muses, the tallest compliment ever paid to a little man." It must have been an amazing function, and one that could have given but scant pleasure to him whom it aimed to compliment. Thousands of persons were crowded into a space designed for half their number, and it is recorded that when Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, escorted by the Mayor and the Mayoress, paraded around the dance floor "the entire assemblage fell in behind, whooping and cheering like a Sunday school class at a picnic."

But there was an aftermath to all the enthusiasm a few months later, when the first copy of "American Notes" appeared and was reprinted in full in the columns of the "Herald."

Among the other happenings of the period were many quite as sensational as the "Boz Ball," but of more enduring significance. A social event that deserves mention, not only because of the splendor of the costumes and the decorations, but because it marks the beginning of that now very important industry, society reporting, was the Brevoort Ball, given, I believe, in a house that stands near the present Brevoort Hotel. This entertainment was graced by the presence of a reporter from a newspaper which afterward printed a full list of the guests and their costumes. This happened early in 1840, and the report created a sensation. In at least one particular the town was then less vulgar than now.

The famous Tippecanoe and Tyler campaign took place during this decade.

Sermons of Enthusiasm and Inspiration

The Miracle of Me

By Bernard C. Clausen, D. D.

Author of "Preach It Again"

Pulpit addresses that are startling and different; full of human interest, glorying in the gospel. Thought and heart are in them. The twelve titles explore as many different regions of direct concern to congregations made up of folks who are in touch with themselves and the world about them.

$1.25 net

At all bookstores, or from the publishers,

The Judson Press

1701-1703 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Bulletin of our latest publications.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It aroused the wildest enthusiasm, and produced a flood of lyrical balderdash that lingered in people's memories long after the political issues of the contest had been forgotten. The campaign song about Tippecanoe and Tyler too is a fair sample of the patriotic verse supplied by the bards of the Forties in praise of one of the Nation's heroes.

An event productive of even more noise and of far greater importance to the city of New York was the introduction of Croton water to replace the slender streams that came through the wooden pipes of the old Manhattan Company. Mr. Minnigerode devotes many more pages than to me seem necessary to his description of the various ceremonies with which the occasion was celebrated by the entire population of the town. A procession of sixteen thousand citizens and four thousand firemen marched from the Battery to Union Square, and back again, between double lines of cheering spectators. In the ranks of the fire-fighters were the members of forty-six local companies and two from Philadelphia, in addition to one from the near-by settlement called Harlem, which is still on the map. The greatest degree of enthusiasm was aroused by the visiting companies.

Five years later the victories of our arms in Mexico were celebrated with equal zest and much greater noise. Salutes were fired nearly all day and the streets were thronged with soldiers commanded by mounted officers, all cheered to the echo by the excited populace.

Although obviously lacking in the literary skill required for the writing of a coherent and well-arranged chronicle of a period rich in raw material, Mr. Minnigerode has nevertheless succeeded in hitting many of the high spots in the decade that he has made his own, and in that way gives his readers an impression of a noisy, boisterous town just emerging from savagery and almost justifying the estimate of Dickens in his "American Notes." That there was a cultivated society in Gotham during the fifth decade of that century no person familiar with the history of the town will pretend to deny, but it escaped the attention of Mr. Minnigerode, as it did that of a far more observant writer than himself.

The New Books

FICTION

ABLE McLAUGHLINS (THE). By Margaret Wilson. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

It is usually a detriment rather than an advantage for a story to be widely advertised as a prize novel. Readers and critics well remember disappointments in the past, when they have bitterly commented, "If this be the winner, what in mercy's name could the losers have been?" Once bit, twice shy, is the way some of us feel about prize novels.

"The Able McLaughlins" is a shining exception. It has been a little slow to win the approval it richly deserves, partly for the reason just given, partly because it centers in a painful situation, but it is rapidly gaining recognition from those who know honest character depiction when they see it; and that this class of readers is large is shown by the fact that the book has now found its way into lists of best sellers, although it is neither decadent nor a super-thriller.

These McLaughlins are surely able, and something more. Sturdy sons and daughters of Scotch Covenanters, they fought with the unbroken Iowa prairie, lived through terrible winters in log cabins (thirty-nine of the McLaughlin clan lived all summer in one log cabin), wrested a living from nature by endurance, helped one another in extremity, were honest, God-fearing, and generous, and laid deep and broad the foundation of the rich and generous Middle West of our times.

But Miss Wilson's characters are not mere types. Isobel McLaughlin, mother of many, is a noble, loving woman, to meet whom even in the world of imagination is an honor. Her son Wully is the very antithesis of Locke's Septimus, yet, exactly like Septimus, he meets the problem of the betrayal of the girl he loves (a girl naturally innocent and ignorant of evil, who has been ruined by a vicious brute) by marrying her and making himself responsible for her child. On the lighter side there is rare humor and clever portrayal in the Glasgow second wife of dour Alex McNair, miser and land-hog; she is gentle and quiet, but she brings Alex to heel in a most thorough and enjoyable fashion. She will not live in a sty, she says, and she doesn't.

For a first book this is remarkable in that it combines essential human problems with salient incidents and the creation of men and women who cling to memory like real persons one has known. It has faults of construction and one or two faults in taste—one in particular which need not be named but which will revolt many readers. But these are minor defects in a work of strength. "The Able McLaughlins" is American in the fullest sense; it deals also with

Know Your President

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

By Calvin Coolidge

This is the first book to contain the views of the President on fundamental problems confronting the Nation. Here is a simple strength unequalled since Lincoln. *With portrait frontispiece.* $2.50

WAYS TO PEACE
Edited by Esther Everett Lape
Twenty of the plans submitted for the American Peace Award, among them those of Charles W. Eliot, M. Carey Thomas, David Starr Jordan, and Gutzon Borglum. With an introduction by Miss Lape and a foreword by Edward W. Bok. $2.50

AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT OF R. L. S
By his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne
"His book is charmingly conceived and charmingly written. . . . It is vivified with many anecdotes, tender, humorous, ingratiating."—*New York Herald.* $1.50

WHAT IS MODERNISM?
By Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.
The rector of Saint Bartholomew's, New York, defines and clarifies the issue in a book written for the layman. $1.00

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE CHURCH
By Charles Gore, D. D.
This book completes Dr. Gore's series on *The Reconstruction of Belief*, following his "Belief in God" and "Belief in Christ." $2.25

THE GOD OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS
By A. C. McGiffert, D. D.
"History made suddenly alive. The vitality of the author's narrative is truly astounding, as it is carried on down from Christ to St. Paul, and from St. Paul to the Gnostics and to the Church Fathers."—*New York Times.* $1.75

THE WORLD'S LIVING RELIGIONS
By Robert Ernest Hume, Ph.D.
This book gives an historical sketch of the eleven living religions from their own sacred scriptures, showing their origins and distinctive beliefs. $2.00

Struthers Burt's novel
THE INTERPRETER'S HOUSE
"The book is so finely, so completely American, so absorbing in interest and beautiful in execution, it seems certain that in the awarding of the Pulitzer prize it will receive serious consideration."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.* $2.00

At all bookstores
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A MARRIED WOMAN'S HAPPINESS

is sometimes wrecked on the shoals of family finance

Do you want to know how to help your husband save, and make his income go farther, and get more enjoyment out of life for yourself and your family?

If so, study the Budget idea, and at least make a trial of the JOHN HANCOCK FAMILY BUDGET AND ACCOUNT SHEET, which we will furnish you without cost.

If you try it one month it will help you, and we will give you additional sheets.

Use the Budget system and know where the money is to go

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Sixty-one years in business. Now insuring One Billion, 850 Million dollars in Policies on 3,300,000 Lives

depths of universal character and motive. If the author can keep to the model she sets here, she will soon earn a place beside Margaret Deland and Willa Cather and one or two other American women novelists of our day who have chosen rather to delineate single men and women under the stress of trouble and temptation than to deal with society in the large like Mrs. Wharton and Mrs. Atherton.

BIOGRAPHY

CONFESSIONS OF A PRIMA DONNA (THE). The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.

The anonymous retired opera singer who relates the story of her life in "The Confessions of a Prima Donna" attained success in her arduous career earlier and with fewer disappointments by the way than do most operatic aspirants; nevertheless she had her troubles and her difficulties. To such readers as care for autobiography only when it is well besprinkled with famous names the book will make less appeal than it might, had not the writer, besides remaining anonymous herself, disguised the names of the noted singers and musicians of her acquaintance, that she might write the more freely with no fear of hurt feelings. Even more freely and intimately has she written of her own unfortunate and humiliating love affair with an Austrian officer of noble birth. She may have felt that in doing so she warned other girls of her profession of the danger of underestimating the deep cleavage that exists in many European countries between society and the stage; certainly her anonymity renders a simple relation of the facts quite within the bounds of good taste. Not as much can be said for the manner in which, through detail and dialogue, she prolongs the agony through many chapters, when a page would have sufficed. In doing so she risks losing the sympathy of the reader, who can hardly tolerate for so long, or understand how she does, her cad of a Carl.

POETRY

MILLER'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER (THE). By Grace Fallow Norton. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.

This brief narrative in verse by the author of "Little Gray Songs of St. Joseph's" and other volumes is an allegorical tale celebrating the divine joy of spiritual hunger and quest, as contrasted with deadly material acquisition and stupid greed, growing with what it feeds upon. The miller grinding for gold and the girl child singing for wonder supply the contrasting and conflicting *motifs*. Both are convincingly done, and beauty and pathos transpire in the telling. In purely technical considerations the verse is not entirely successful. The meter is frequently awkward and difficult to read, and—whether this be a fault or not—assonance, sometimes of an exceedingly doubtful quality, is substituted for rhyme. Regrettable as these features are, they are unable to spoil the general result of a lifted and sustained lyrical effect.

Books Received

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF BELGIUM (THE). By Thomas Harrison Reed. The World Book Company, Yonkers. $1.60.

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF CAPITALISM (THE). By John R. Commons. The Macmillan Company, New York.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

MYSTICAL ELEMENT OF RELIGION AS STUDIED IN ST. CATHERINE OF GENOA AND HER FRIENDS. By Baron Friedrich von Hugel. 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $12 for set.

SCIENCE

OUTLOOK TO NATURE (THE). By L. H. Bailey. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

SCIENTIFIC REJUVENATION WITHOUT OPERATION. By H. H. Rubin. The Medical Science Publishing Company, New York.

TOMORROW—SKETCHES ON PHYSICS. By John Schilling. The Hoosier Press, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS

CICERO—SPEECHES. (Pro Archia, Post Reditum, De Domo, Pro Plancio, etc.). Translated by N. H. Watts. *Loeb Classical Library.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

YOU CAN CHANGE IT (THOUGH YOU WON'T). By Charles Lawson. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

STORY OF THE RENAISSANCE. By Sidney Dark. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.25.

THUCYDIDES. Translated by Charles Forster Smith. Loeb Classical Library. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

REAL ESTATE
SUMMER AND WINTER RESORTS
TOURS AND TRAVEL
SANITARIUMS, Etc.

60c a line; column width 1¾ inches; single column only

All Want advertisements 10c per word

The BEST WAY to Scotland from most places in England and Wales is by LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY via Carlisle—the radiating point for all parts of the country of Loch, Moor, Mountain and Glen. The Cradle of Golf, Scotland has the finest courses in the world at Gleneagles Troon, Prestwick, Turnberry, etc.

LMS RAILWAY

Illustrated guide "The Charm of England," and suggestions for tours free on application to Thos. Cook & Son's Offices or John Fairman, Agent, London Midland and Scottish Railway, 200, Fifth Avenue, New York.

Hotel Wentworth

59 West 46th Street
New York City

Admirably located just off Fifth Avenue in the heart of the shopping and theater district. A quiet, high-class family hotel with comfortably furnished rooms, single or en suite, and the highest grade restaurant service at moderate prices.

The management makes every effort to have guests regard this hotel as a real *home* while in New York.

The hotel is convenient to subway, elevated, and surface lines going to all parts of the city as well as the Fifth Avenue bus line, running the whole length of the world's most famous thoroughfare.

GEORGE A. LEONARD, Manager.

EUROPE—HOLY LAND

GREECE — CONSTANTINOPLE — EGYPT

Comprehensive routes, experienced American leaders. Small select parties. Moderate rates. Accommodations limited. *Send for booklet*

PIERCE TOURIST COMPANY
329 Madison Ave. New York City

Hotel Le Marquis

12 East 31st Street
New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.

Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. KNOTT Management.

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Europe-Palestine

THREE PARTIES SAILING
JUNE 14, JULY 9
H. W. Dunning, Brookline, Mass.

ROUND the WORLD

Sailing August 15

Small party, personally conducted, first class in every respect. Registration limited.

Late SPRING Tour

leaving New York April 19 for Sicily, Italy and Northern Europe.

Write for details:

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

More for Your Travel Money

1. Under the same careful American management for over 15 years, we have learned those things that satisfy Americans abroad.
2. A force of experts trained in Temple ideals and working under an efficient, time-tried system guarantees exemplary service.
3. The large volume of our business commands respect and preferential treatment from hotel and transportation managers abroad.

Write, phone, or call for illustrated booklets:

No. 16, Europe 1924. No. 32, Foreign Travel Schools

TEMPLE TOURS
Boston
443-A Park Square Bldg.

ADIRONDACKS
THE CRATER CLUB

Essex-on-Lake Champlain, offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness. The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation with rooms or individual camps. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives to points of interest in the Adirondacks, good tennis courts, and opportunities for golf. References required. For information relative to board and lodging address Miss MARGARET FULLER, Club Mgr., 2273 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

For particulars regarding **cottage rentals** write JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 B'way, New York.

WORTHWHILE TOURS — TRUE TO THE END

EUROPE

Rome to English Lakes
Sailing June 21
Seventy-three days of Pleasure

THE PRICE WILL PLEASE YOU
Write to
WORTHWHILE TOURS
Boston 30, Mass.

AROUND THE WORLD

A small private party
Leader Prof. H. L. WILLETT
of the University of Chicago
Send for itinerary
H. W. Dunning, Brookline, Mass.

EUROPE Sailing June 20, June 27, and July 4 from Montreal, visiting England, Holland, Belgium, Rhine, Switzerland, Italy (incl. Naples), Monaco (Riviera) and France. Send for folder. **$745**
MENTOR TOURS 53 W. Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO

Europe Next Summer? We offer real service and leadership. Splendid itineraries and first-class hotels. A few good berths left. Write for illustrated folder. The Clark-Son Tours, Venice, Cal.

TO EUROPE—

LONDON, NAPLES, ROME, PARIS, FLORENCE, POMPEII, VERSAILLES,
French and American Battlefields

30 to 80 days of delightful travel. An unusual opportunity for you to see, at moderate cost, all that the Old World offers. For as little as $425. This sum includes all traveling, living and ordinary sightseeing expenses. Longer tours up to $1100. Gates Tours are planned by skilled experts with over 30 years of successful experience in giving their patrons comfort and convenience combined with economy. Write today for booklet H-10. Sailings from May to September with a range of tours from 30 to 80 days.

GATES TOURS—Founded 1892
"World Travel at Moderate Cost"
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
London Paris Rome

1924 Summer School in Europe

General and specialized tours. **Egypt** included in August and Spain in September.

University leadership throughout.

Joint programs of travel and study with American Academy and Royal University, Rome.

Scholarships are offered to teachers and students to reduce cost.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

HURRICANE LODGE and Cottages

IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf links; mile course 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 10 to Oct. 1. For further information address, until April 1, K. BELKNAP, Mgr., 931 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSIC TOURS to EUROPE

Sailing in June. **Month of special study in Paris.** England, Switzerland and Italy also included. Reasonable prices.

Write for details:

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street Newton, Mass.

"Roads End" On Lake Sacandaga

"Where the Trails Begin"
Adirondacks

A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

Europe June 1924

Party of 6 members. College director. Superb route, first-class hotels and R.R. travel. Fine steamship, outside cabins. Refs. required. Address College Tours, 117 Elm St., Oberlin, O.

Europe high-grade, comprehensive, personally conducted tours at moderate prices. 11th season. June 24, 28, July 5. **Chester Tours,** 64 W. 92d St., New York.

HUGUENOT WALLOON TERCENTENARY TOUR

Send for itinerary

105 East 22d Street
New York City

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts. $4–5 in the country

---

Hotel Hargrave

106-112 West 72d St., running through to 71st St., New York

300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Single room, per day, $3 to $4. Double rooms, $3.50 to $4.50. Suite, $5 to $7. Parlor, two double bedrooms, $8 to $10. Send for illustrated booklet J.

VACATION'S GEM

Beautiful Newagen, on the Maine Coast

At outer tip of island, extending five miles straight out in ocean, where sea, cliffs, and spruce forests meet. Bridge and State roads connect with mainland. Modern hotel, annex, and cottages. Excellent cuisine. Hot and cold sea water baths (only ones on New England coast). Boating, golf, and tennis, large garage. Air cool and bracing, free from troublesome pollen. Write for rates and illustrated booklet giving full details. NEWAGEN INN AND COTTAGES, JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Pres., Newagen, Me.

TOURS and CRUISES

Are you planning for a tour to Europe or interested in a cruise? Would you appreciate the advice of experienced traveler, representing impartially all companies? **Write Dr. H. W. DUNNING, Brookline, Mass.**

EUROPE. Comprehensive and leisurely tours, stopping at principal places in France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England and Scotland. Difficult to secure adequate steamship accommodations this season. A deposit of $60 insures reservations on excellent steamers. For further particulars address DR. CHARLES F. WARNER, Prin., Technical High School, Springfield, Mass.
Representing Bennett's Travel Bureau of New York

EUROPE Your own itinerary or our conducted tours. Spring and summer tours at reasonable rates. Private auto touring.
CLARK'S TOURS
Times Building, New York

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa. Booklet. Moderate prices. Owner dietitian and trained nurse. Good food. Excellent accommodations. Every modern appointment. Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tours and Travel

SWITZERLAND

FOR centuries Switzerland has been the goal of millions of travelers from every part of the world—drawn by her majestic grandeur, her invigorating climate, her sports, and the delightful hospitality of her many resorts:

GENEVA, with its classical lake, ever attractive and interesting as a resting place, combines beauty, wealth and intellect. Excursions to Mt. Blanc. Golf.

LAUSANNE-OUCHY, chief point on the Simplon line, facing the Savoy Alps, most convenient headquarters for excursions in all directions. Educational center. Golf.

GSTAAD and **KANDERSTEG**, picturesque mountain villages in the Bernese Oberland, served by the international Loetschberg-Simplon Line, are ideal health resorts, and headquarters for easy walks and climbing excursions.

INTERLAKEN, the garden spot and central point of the Bernese Oberland. Golf. Here the **JUNGFRAU RAILWAY** carries you to the "Top of the World." Near by beckon the lovely resorts of **GRINDELWALD** and **WENGEN**.

ZERMATT, easily reached via the electric **LOETSCHBERG RAILWAY**, and **VISP**, basking at the foot of the monumental "Matterhorn," with excursions by rail to the **GORNERGRAT** offering most gorgeous panoramas.

LUCERNE, the "Mecca" of all tourists; its loveliness proverbial, its variety of sports and amusements most interesting; Golf. The excursion center of Central Switzerland.

Then, conveniently reached from **ZURICH**, the country's metropolis, are the **GRISONS** with its 150 valleys, an alpine wonderland, where an invigorating climate, curative springs and sports advantages have made famous its **ST. MORITZ, PONTRESINA, DAVOS**, and other resorts. Golf.

Write for packet 116—"Guide to Switzerland,"—many illustrated booklets and maps; mailed on receipt of 10 cts. to cover postage.

Address Official Agency of the

SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS

241 Fifth Avenue, New York

Tours and Travel

TRAPPER LODGE Wyoming. A real stock ranch (16-1 brand), horseback trails, fishing, shooting, detached sleeping lodges. Our garden supplies our table. Complete mountain-top camp in summer. For reservations write W. H. WYMAN & SON, Shell, Wyo.

Europe—Summer of 1924
DEAN TOURS Established in 1907
Small select parties. Carefully chosen itineraries. Experienced conductors. Excellent hotels. Low prices. Send for descriptive booklet. 57 Dana St., Providence, R. I.

Wayside Inn NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. Booklet A.
MRS. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor

EUROPE 87 days, 7 countries PRIVATE TOUR
World S. S. Convention and British Exposition. Lectures by the guides. Write for itinerary. Rev. and Mrs. W. J. DENTLER, 648 19th Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Europe via Mediterranean 26th year
June 17, 88 days, $1,200; 21st, 77 days, $890. Both with Africa (Tunis, Carthage). Shorter tours.
Send for illustrated red book with map.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.

The Beeches Paris Hill, Me. A Health Resort for delicate, nervous, or convalescent persons seeking rest and recuperation in the invigorating climate of Maine. Open June to November. 900 ft. elevation. Resident physician. Send for booklet.

THE CEDARS 170 Princeton Ave., Providence, R. I. A beautiful, restful, quiet home for convalescents under trained nursing régime. MISS EMMA E. DORCUS.

The Southland
Boston Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Lovely ocean view. Table unique.

Europe $945 June 24 to Aug. 25. Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, England.
Miss HAWLEY, Newhall St., Malden, Mass.

Golden Rule Tours
April, June and July. Naples to Glasgow. $685 up. E. W. Van Deusen, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Fine location. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Our table a specialty. $15-$25 a week.

FREE TRIP TO EUROPE will be given an organizer of a small party. Established 1900. BABCOCK'S TOURS, 136 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

Free—Europe or California to a Party Organizer
Taggart Tour Co., Norristown, Pa.

Apartments

17th St., 225 E., N. Y. City Sunny, quiet elevator apartment. 8 large rooms. Sublet to Oct. 1. Reasonable. Seen by appointment. Lexington 5041.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

Berkshire Hills Section
If you wish to rent an estate, camp, or cottage in this section, write or wire **E. L. Peabody, Broker, Lakeville, Conn.**

Old Lyme, Conn. Colonial and later houses in that historic town, the seat of the famous artist colony. Golf, bathing, etc. For sale and rent. Also **Saybrooke** and **Niantic** properties. WALDO BANNING, Lyme, Conn.

MAINE

To Let, Furnished Cottage
8 rooms, bath, practically new, open fireplace; attractively located, secluded, fine ocean view. $250 for season. Also 6-room cottage, $175, at Squirrel Isle, Me. A. A. SOULE, Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE
Fine Glen Cove Estate
Suitable for summer home, blueberry or poultry farm, 50 acres of land, 10-room house, all modern conveniences, large barn 40 x 60, garage. 5 minutes from car line. High elevation, overlooks Penobscot Bay. Situated on Atlantic Highway No. 1, between Rockland and Camden. For further particulars call ERNEST C. DAVIS, Rockland, Me.

Pemaquid, Maine
Near Portland
FOR SALE or TO LET
The finest estate on the coast of Maine. 300 acres. If desired, the large furnished home will be let separate from the farm; also eight-room cottage with garage. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Fine drives. Address W. G. TIBBETTS, Pemaquid Harbor, Maine.

Real Estate

MAINE

OGUNQUIT, ME.
FOR RENT. Furnished cottages for the **summer.** All modern conveniences. E. S. WARE, 44 W. 10th St., New York City.

To Be Let Wingfield, 10 acres, on York River, Me.
Near country club, 10 minutes' drive from York Harbor. Completely furnished. 7 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath, garage and man's room, garden, view. Address SYMINGTON HOUSE, Princeton, N. J.

For Sale—Attractive summer home, excellent view, on Lake Cobbosseecontee, Winthrop. Good buildings. 50 acres, 1,000 ft. shore front, well-equipped cottage. $12,000. 1,369, Outlook.

MASSACHUSETTS

Marblehead—for season. Cottage house, 8 rooms and bath. Beautifully furnished. Open fireplace, piazza. Wonderful ocean view. $900. M. F. BOLES, 147 Washington St.

Marblehead For July and August Colonial mansion, beautifully furnished. 4 fireplaces, 2 baths, large garden, piazzas. $600. M. F. Boles, 147 Washington St.

MICHIGAN

Land of the Sky Blue Water
St. Mary's River, the only rival of the beautiful St. Lawrence. Islands and shore frontage, summer homes **for rent and sale.** Charles E. Chipley, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

To let in Crawford Notch, N. H., a 6-room cottage and 1 cabin, sleeping-porches, housekeeping. 2 cabins, non-housekeeping; meals at Notchland Inn. Box 4, Bemis, N. H.

For Sale Colonial farm house with furnishings and antiques (if desired) in picturesque southern **New Hampshire.** Price reasonable. OWNER, 1,353, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks, Jay, N. Y. Furnished cottage. 7 rooms, bath, laundry, piano, porches, shade, garage. 3 mos., $275. Camp, 5 rooms, bath, $175. Central for touring. A. WARD, Box 1372, Orlando, Fla.

Adirondacks—The Crater Club, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y. Furnished cottages without housekeeping cares at moderate rentals; meals at the Club. *References required.* Circular on application. John B. Burnham, 233 Broadway, New York.

Adirondacks, Keene Val. To rent for season, fully furnished cottage. 11 rooms, 3 baths, fireplace, sleeping-porch, garage, ice, wood. R. Figuet, 130 E. 57th St., N. Y. City.

AMAGANSETT, N. Y.
Furnished and unfurnished cottages for rent or sale. Ocean front building sites, farms and acreage for sale. W. M. TERRY, Amagansett, N. Y. Phone 20.

For Sale, Unfurnished, or For Rent, Furnished
"THE KNOLL"
the home of the late
Dr. Lyman Abbott at
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
The house contains twelve rooms, three baths, lavatory, electric lighs, and steam heat. There are on the property also a cottage, with bath and electricity, and a garage and cow barn. About two and a half acres of land afford ample room for garden. Many shade and fruit trees. Views of mountains and river. Address
H. W. CHADEAYNE
44 Smith Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW
TO RENT. On Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, on Lake George
Furnished throughout. 3 bedrooms, large living-room with stone fireplace, dining-room, kitchen, and bathroom. Wood, ice, and rowboat included. Terms moderate. For full particulars address 1,149, Outlook.

Lake Champlain For sale or rent. Cottage, 6 rooms, furnished; south of Essex; 1½ acres land; beach. Rent $175. E. W. Leaning, Loudonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Fine property on Centerport Harbor, north shore of Long Island. Double house, 18 rooms, private water supply, landing dock, 3 bathhouses. F. L. WILLGOOSE, Centerport, L. I.

FOR SALE ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath and enclosed breakfast porch. Near school and village. Full particulars on request. P. O. Box 383, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

Real Estate

NEW YORK

FOR SALE. Building lot, 50x160, one of the finest in Huntington. LOCK BOX 232, Huntington, L. I.

A country residence with farm for sale
1 hour drive from Poughkeepsie, fine air and beautiful scenery. Trout stream on premises. Excellent buildings, house large brick covered with frame. For further particulars apply to owner, Louise L. Hood, Pine Plains, N. Y.

A Mart of the Unusual

Old Time Virginia Apple Butter
Made in our orchard from crisp, finely flavored apples with clear, sparkling cider. Send dollar for two quart crocks, postage collect RIDGEWOOD FRUIT GROWERS, Winchester, Va.

ARDEN IRONS Hand wrought iron for the home.
Hardware, fire-irons, candlesticks, lanterns etc. Your designs or ours. Ask for illustrated folder. THE ARDEN FORGE, Arden, Delaware

Lantern Slides For Sale Colored and uncolored of scenery, architecture, and art of France Spain, Italy, and Sicily. Apply before May E. Leggett, 155 West 58th St., New York Ci

Eggs for Water Glass Sterile, Candled Clean.
Elsie Schedin } Featherland Farm,
Gertrude Buckler } Norristown, Pa., Route

Handwoven Colonial Rugs Made to order. A colors, $3.50 and $4. Ideal for summer hom
Mrs. VICTOR HURLBURT, Grand Isle, V

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SCHOOL—*Gentleman and wife, both with highest credentials and long experience in well-known schools in New York and Washington, D. C., need small capital to start own private school. Will any one with school experience join them? Strictest investigation of credentials is welcomed.* 4,752, Outlook.

GIRLS' Camp—Opportunity for young lady to associate with one of choicest New Hampshire camps; person with private school connection and camp experience preferred; must have following; no investment required. American School and Camp Service, Inc., 929 Little Building, Boston, Mass.

GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

GREETING CARDS

COPLEY CRAFT HAND-COLORED EASTER CARDS will be sent on ten days' approval. The line is best known for its distinctive verses. *Jessie A. McNicol*, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL

ORGANIST and choir director of experience wishes position in New York metropolitan area. Highest references. Address Box 825, Stamford, Conn.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

MOST DESIRABLE printed stationery for personal use. Your name and address on 200 fine quality bond note sheets and 100 envelopes for $1, postpaid east of Denver; elsewhere, $1.15. Double sheet style, $1.50. Record Press, Box 127, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

PERSONAL STATIONERY—200 single sheets, 100 envelopes, nicely printed on Hammermill bond, dark blue ink, postpaid $1.00. Beyond third zone add 10c. Frank B. Hicks, Macedon Center, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CO-OPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Institutional executives and assistants. Social workers, secretaries, housekeepers, *dietitians, cafeteria managers.* Companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards' Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, secretaries, companions, attendants.

THE ORIGINAL INTERSTATE TEACHERS' AGENCY, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La. Established in 1902. No branches. Secures for teachers the best positions in schools and colleges. Free enrollment given college graduates. Register now.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5842, Washington, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MOTHER'S helper — Young Protestant woman of refinement and experience for partial care of two children, ages four and one, in country place, suburbs of Baltimore. State age, qualifications, references, and salary expected. 4,769, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

NURSE, highest credentials, desires engagement after March. Invalid alone or elderly couple, preferably those planning ocean travel. 4,734, Outlook.

Business Situations

EXPERIENCED welfare worker with thorough newspaper training desires position as social secretary or publicity agent for organization or commercial enterprise. 4,757, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires executive position with opportunity to develop work for the handicapped. Seven years' experience. Excellent references. 4,765, Outlook.

SECRETARY to individual or school. Wellesley graduate, banking experience, capable managing office, correspondence, investments. 4,774, Outlook.

TWO young women, domestic science graduates, operating exclusive catering business winters, will manage tea room or small inn along highway or at shore for summer. References exchanged. 4,773, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY, wishing to make change, wants position in either hotel or institution as caterer and manager. Ten years' experience. First-class references. 4,726, Outlook.

WANTED, in Presbyterian family, position as caretaker of children ages 7 to 13—boys preferred. City, country, or travel. Address 4,751, Outlook.

CULTURED Englishwoman desires re-engagement as managing housekeeper where maids are kept. Trained nurse. Position of refinement only considered. Highest references. 4,763, Outlook.

WANTED, by cultured young woman, college graduate, position as traveling companion for the summer. European travel preferred. 4,770, Outlook.

YOUNG Southern woman teacher, refined and educated, desires position during summer as companion or governess. Music, expression. Highest references. Services available May 25. 4,771, Outlook.

HOUSEMOTHER, experienced, educated. Available September. School preferred. 4,778, Outlook.

PRACTICAL nurse, companion or managing housekeeper for invalid or elderly lady. Would travel. 4, 780, Outlook.

COMPANION, supervising housekeeper, matron, housemother, in earnest Christian environment, by refined, experienced, middle-aged woman. 4,767, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position for fall. Housemother or hostess in girls' school, sorority or fraternity house. References. 4,768, Outlook.

MIDDLE-aged lady who has traveled extensively (fond of art, French, and music), seeks companion European trip; each paying own expenses. Address 4,775, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESS, educated, ten years' experience, desires position after May first. Excellent references. Loves the out-of-doors. Willing to travel. Miss Etta Clark, Wallingford, Pa.

COLUMBIA student, fond of boys, athletic, thoroughly familiar with out-of-doors, medical knowledge, wishes position for self and wife in summer boys' camp. Wife college graduate. References. 4,776, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

SCHOLARSHIPS available to few desirable boys in nationally known boarding school. Entrance now or September. Box 926, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED, collaborating or reference work for author. Access to several fine libraries. Experienced. Miriam L. Riemer, 122 Westland Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

By the Way

How should the President of the United States be addressed, in letters or official communications? President Roosevelt had definite opinions on the subject, as reported in the correspondence of Captain Archie Butt, Military Aide to the President, published by Doubleday, Page & Co. On a formal occasion the Chinese Ambassador had addressed the President as "Your Excellency." Captain Butt reports that Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as follows:

"Every little South African is addressed as 'Excellency,' for he thinks it surrounds him with some royal prerogatives of some kind. I want to see the usages of our country pitched on more individual and higher lines, and the term 'Mr. President' is all that should ever be used when the Chief Executive of this Nation is addressed officially."

From "Life:"

The movie took the family out of the home; the radio put it back: what next?

In the Personal column of the London "Times" appears this interesting advertisement signed by Ellen Terry, the famous English actress:

OUT OF THE NIGHT.—ELLEN TERRY'S CALL. I feel that somewhere among the lovers of children—and who does not love a child?—there are some generous souls who, themselves blessed with sight, will feel instinctively drawn to make that sacrifice for others which has made this nation famous, and so provide the remainder of the £7,000 so urgently required to open the first of the Ellen Terry National Homes for Defective Blind Children. These will make provision for the little helpless ones who tragically hold out their hands for aid in their darkness.

From the "Dry Goods Economist:"

College Student (writing home): "How do you spell 'financially'?"

Roommate: "'F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y.' And there are two 'r's' in 'embarrassed.'"

Sir James Barrie, asking in a recent address what English boys get out of their public schools, said that "it is not scholarship, physical prowess, an awakened soul, nor any exclusive manliness or even superior way of wearing a waistcoat. Generals and other distinguished old boys describe it briefly and unanswerably as 'something' and perhaps wisely leave it at that. . . . As far as I can understand, it oozes out of the historic old walls. . . . I would like to give you a motto—I would like to see blazoned over the entrance to your school the words, 'Every child born into the British Empire should get an equal chance.' That will need some doing."

Emphasizing the value of work in school, in addition to the "something" that oozes from the historic walls of England's schools, Sir James Barrie observed in the above-quoted address that after the war distinguished generals commonly revisited their old schools to say that they always sat at the bottom of the class, and added: "Even generals might have been more wonderful in the war if they had worked at school."

The raspberry, an article in "House and Garden" says, has been developed so far mainly by "finds." The work now under way at some of our Agricultural Experiment Stations may, however, result within the next two decades in producing an entirely new list of varieties. "High-class raspberries," says the article, "are always acceptable either fresh, canned, preserved, or for making into beverages. For the last-named purpose it is doubtful whether Americans realize what they are missing by not making greater use of these fruits." Fewer still, perhaps, realize the remarkable variation in color of the fruit. It is produced in purple, yellow, and white varieties as well as the familiar black and red.

One of the largest shipments of quinine ever made was sent to Greece last month by the American Red Cross to relieve an epidemic of malaria there. Ten million five-grain tablets and two thousand pounds of powdered quinine constituted the initial shipment, weighing five tons, and it is said that a much larger amount will be required.

A subscriber sends us the following ingenious riddle, which shows by its faded type that riddles were popular long ago—in fact, this particular clipping comes from a copy of the Philadelphia "Saturday Courier" of 1844:

My first is won but never lost,
  Revers'd it's now before ye;
My second revers'd is red as blood
  That flows from Whig or Tory.
My whole's a thing so very strange
  (I candidly confess it),
It really will a wonder prove,
  If you should chance to guess it.

From the "Journal" of the American Medical Association:

The oil treatment bids fair to clean out both political parties.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Financial Department

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A Business Man's Investment

"BUSINESS man's investment" is a term which is employed with considerable frequency nowadays, and it may not be amiss to consider what it means.

There are many stocks and bonds which are considered to be on what may be described as the border line between sound investments and speculations. In the case of a stock it may be, and usually is, true that dividends are being paid, but payments have been inaugurated only recently perhaps, or the margin of earnings over dividend requirements is not sufficiently large to remove all doubts as to payments being maintained regularly. In the case of a bond it may be that the security is scarcely valuable enough to insure the owner against loss in case of foreclosure, or it may be that with ample security interest charges are not being fully earned, or are earned by only a narrow and doubtful margin. Bonds and stocks answering to these descriptions are known as business men's investments.

Business men are men actively engaged in the process of

A Booklet that will Help You Succeed

THE way to success is plain. Live on less than you make. Lay money by. Invest it safely. Reinvest the interest. In time you will build up a comfortable fortune.

We have published a booklet which will help you. It tells how to select safe investments. It explains a system of safeguards that has been successful for 42 years. It shows how you may avoid loss in investment.

The name of this booklet is "Common Sense in Investing Money." A letter or a postal card will bring it to you by return mail, without charge or obligation. Write for it today and specify

BOOKLET D-1405

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 · OFFICES IN MORE THAN FIFTY CITIES · INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING
565 Fifth Ave., at 46th St.
NEW YORK

STRAUS BUILDING
79 Post Street
SAN FRANCISCO

STRAUS BUILDING
6 No. Clark St., at Madison St.
CHICAGO

42 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

© 1924—S. W. S. & Co., Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Go South— for 7% with Greater Safety

FOUR Sound Reasons for buying Caldwell 7% First Mortgage Bonds secured by income-producing properties in steadily growing prosperous Southern cities:

1. They are secured by greater property values than similar loans made nearer to financial centers where lower interest rates prevail.

2. Property values and incomes authoritatively established by facts and figures on which you can base your own judgment.

3. Rapid rate of city development in the South will increase these property values during the life of the loans.

4. Larger serial maturities reduces the loans more rapidly and thus still further increase the security behind your bonds.

Every investor who is building for comfort and security in the future should read "A Survey of the South" and the definite facts and figures which prove the great opportunities for safe investment in Caldwell 7% First Mortgage Bonds.

Caldwell & Co.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Dealers in Southern Municipal and First Mortgage Bonds

1402 Union St., Nashville, Tenn.

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Please send me complimentary copy of "A SURVEY OF THE SOUTH" and Current Offerings

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

earning money; their livelihood is gained from their daily operations, and they are therefore not dependent upon an income from invested funds. At least it is this kind of business men who are meant when the term we are discussing is employed. Further, a business man is supposed to be in touch with what is going on in the world of finance and trade, and consequently able to keep watch over his investments, which in the case of a bond or stock containing many elements of speculation is an exceedingly important thing to do.

Suppose he holds stock in a copper company. He knows that copper is a rather outstanding exception in the long list of commodities which have increased greatly in price since the war. He knows, too, that the copper companies' costs have gone up, and that the difference between costs and net earnings is not always so comfortably on the right side as it used to be. If he is wise, therefore, he is constantly posted as to conditions in the copper market, and holds himself in readiness to "get out from under" on extremely short notice. He studies his company's financial statements, keeps an eye on earnings, on surplus, on the cash on hand, on current obligations such as notes payable and bank loans, and on the amount of working capital available. It takes more time to stand watch over a doubtful investment than one of high grade, and there is no such thing as putting it away and forgetting about it.

Some one may ask what advantage there is in an investment which is not only speculative, but which requires more or less constant care and attention. The answer is, of course, high yield and the chance of possible profit. The fact that an investment is doubtful from the standpoint of safety makes it sell at a comparatively low price, and it follows naturally that its yield is correspondingly high. If conditions should change and the elements of uncertainty be removed, then the price would advance, and the owner realize a profit. It is these considerations which make business men's investments attractive to business men and to others. Not all business men, however, are in a position to own speculative investments, and a still smaller percentage of other people should consider them. High yield usually means high risk; low price, low value. Too often only the yield and price are thought of, and the risk and low value are completely ignored.

Since writing the preceding paragraph we have been running our eye over the list of quotations on the New York Stock Exchange as reported in a recent issue of one of the metropolitan papers. There

INVEST IN WASHINGTON

at 6½% and 7%

NO matter where you live—or how much or how little you have to invest—you can protect your savings with the sound values of improved, income-producing properties in the Nation's Capital. Our 6½% and 7% First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, secured by these properties, have all of the safeguards which have made possible our record of **no loss to any investor in 51 years.**

The present interest rates of 6½% and 7% make our current offerings especially attractive to conservative investors, because in our experience of more than half a century in the Nation's Capital there have been but few periods—these many years apart—when more than 6% could be obtained with safety

You can buy our First Mortgage Investments in any amount in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with a choice of maturities ranging from 2 to 15 years.

Get 6½% and 7% on Your Monthly Savings

By using our investment savings plan for buying First Mortgage Coupon Bonds in Washington, D. C., you receive 6½% or 7% on every partial payment of $10 or more.

Our **money back guarantee** of principal and savings bank interest protects you should you, for any reason whatsoever, be unable to complete your purchase.

It will pay you to send now for a free copy of our booklet telling, among other interesting things, how **$10 a month becomes $22,000** under our special method of compounding interest.

The F. H. SMITH CO.

Founded 1873

SMITH BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Two Investment Booklets—Free

The F. H. Smith Co., Washington, D. C. (6P)

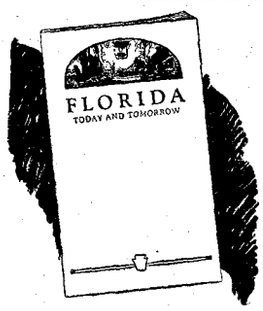
[ ] Without obligation on my part, please send me your new booklet, "HALF A CENTURY OF INVESTMENT SAFETY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL."

[ ] Also send me your booklet, "HOW TO BUILD AN INDEPENDENT INCOME," giving full particulars about your Investment Savings Plan.

Name .....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



This Book Tells You Where to Invest at 7½%

There are not many places left where you can get 7½% interest and assured safety for your money. Florida, however, still pays that rate on good first mortgage security, and Miller First Mortgage Bonds are the investments which offer you up to 7½% with demonstrated safety.

Perhaps you are not familiar with the remarkable, substantial progress which Florida has made. Perhaps you have not read what famous American business men say about the State. To obtain this information, mail the coupon today for booklet "Florida Today and Tomorrow." No obligation.

G. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Company
603 Miller Building, Miami, Florida.
Please send me, without obligation, booklet, "Florida Today and Tomorrow," with description of a Miller First Mortgage Bond issue paying up to 7½%. I am interested in a good investment for $....., maturing in about ..... years. (These blanks need not be filled in, but they help us to give you personal attention.)
Name.....
Address.....
City and State .....

G. L. Miller
BOND & MORTGAGE
Company
Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House
603 Miller Building, Miami, Florida

are a good many stocks, all paying $4 a year in dividends, and it is interesting to see how they vary in price. Here are some of them: 77, 68, 45, 100, 127, 51, 46, 72, 27, 64, 39, 44, 71, 78, 40. These are not all of the stocks paying $4, but a representative list chosen at random. Between the lowest and the highest quotation there is a difference of 100 points, or $100, and the yields range from about 14¾ per cent down to a little more than 3 per cent. Quite a difference, and, interestingly enough, on this particular day for which we have the records five times as many shares of the highest-priced stock were sold as of the lowest. This may be accounted for on the grounds that purchasers of the expensive shares are hopeful of additional dividend disbursements, but that is beside the point. Our idea is to show what a wide variation there is in the prices of shares, all of which pay exactly the same number of dollars a year in dividends. And if it is true that a thing is worth what it can be sold for, it is not the dividend rate and yield, but the prices quoted here which are an accurate indication of what investors think these different stocks are worth. Why will a man pay $100 a share for one 4 per cent stock, and only $40 a share for another? Presumably because he considers the one worth that much more than the other. And $4 dividend stocks varying one hundred points in price must include among their number almost every grade of investment, all the way from out-and-out speculations, in danger of having their dividend payments stopped, to high-grade issues whose dividend distributions are regarded as assured, with a prospect of an increase in rate perhaps. Somewhere in between come the business men's investments, neither one thing nor the other, border-line cases. Some of them undoubtedly will continue to pay dividends regularly and yield handsome returns to their owners; others just as surely are in danger of being obliged to curtail or discontinue dividends, and bring ugly losses upon their owners. Securities of this sort are considered suitable for business men in a position to assume the risks involved.

No doubt it is a good thing that there are people justified in buying stocks and bonds of this sort. Many companies would find it impossible to finance themselves if all purchasers of securities demanded high-grade investments, and high-grade investments only. Somebody has to "take a chance" and lend encouragement to new and struggling enterprises. The only point is that there are some people in a position to do this, and there are many who are not. Those who cannot afford the risk should not undertake it; those who can, can use their own judgment. For people in a position to face the possibility of loss, a business man's investment offers the inducement of high yield and the chance of gain; these they may consider ample compensation for the possibility of curtailment or abandonment of dividends and a decline in market value. These points they can decide for themselves, and no one can make the decision for them. On the other hand, it does seem to us extremely unwise for people who would be seriously embarrassed by the loss of any of their capital funds, or who are dependent for their living upon whatever dividends or interest they may receive, to take chances. It does not seem to us that the law of compensation operates in their case, which may seem a hardship, but is nevertheless a fact to be faced. Further it is possible to console one's self with the thought that those justified in trying for high yields and profits do not always get what they are after, by any means. It is never possible to obtain statistics and definite figures which will corroborate such a statement, and yet the belief is generally held among those who have given the matter their thought, that in the long run the conservative investor makes more money than the speculator. The business man may win with one doubtful investment, and he may lose with another, and over a period of, say, ten years he may be ahead, and he may not. Probably he couldn't tell for certain himself. And one bad loss may easily offset many a gain.

Suppose the whole matter be put on a mathematical basis. A business man's investment is on the border line between speculation and safety; in other words, the chances of its proving profitable or costly are exactly even. Now we are told that if a penny is flipped into the air a large number of times it will come down "heads" exactly as often as it will fall "tails." If it is "heads you win" and "tails you lose," you are going to come out just even if you keep on long enough. If the chances of loss or gain in the case of certain types of investments also are even, won't the same result obtain? Of course more elements enter into the matter when investments are being considered, and it is not possible to predict results with accuracy, but the major premise, at least, is that the man who buys this kind of securities is not going to do better than break even. Breaking even is not most people's idea of an ideal result. Perhaps out of ten business men's investments five will show a profit and five will show a loss. It may be the profits will be larger than the losses, or the opposite may be the result. No one can tell, and it seems to us it is not a bad idea for most people to restrain themselves from being too curious about finding out. Leave the answer to the "business men."

$37,709.60 in Ten Years

How Robert Odell did it is a story that should be read by all who want to invest more profitably. It tells how he faced failure year after year, and then turned the tide of fortune through his own effort. It's a fascinating story of information and inspiration that will hold your interest from first to last. Mail this ad to us with your name and address in margin for free copy of "The Rousing of Robert Odell."

R. E. Wilsey & Company
886-76 W. Monroe Street
Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED